



The South's BATTLE ABBEY



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INTRODUCTION.

IN THIS pamphlet is presented, in chronological order, all the authentic and official Confederate Memorial Committee matter which has appeared heretofore in the newspapers, together with a list of the engagements that occurred between the Confederate and Federal armies and navies, thus making it a valuable historic reference and souvenir.

We propose to place it in the hands of every Confederate Veteran; of all sympathizers with the "Lost Cause;" of all the Daughters of the Confederacy; of all the Sons of Veterans; and of members of Confederate organizations which are not attached to the U. C. V., and we invoke its careful perusal in the Camps and at the family firesides. We invite special attention to the eloquent address of the Committee of which Gen. Clement C. Evans, of Georgia, was chairman, and to the address of the Executive Committee, explanatory of the plans adopted for the collection of the funds necessary to build, equip, endow and preserve the great Memorial institution of the South.

We earnestly solicit the attention of the noble women of the South to the order of our gallant comrade, Gen. John B. Gordon, commander of the U. C. V., establishing Memorial Festival Day, whose celebration shall be entirely under their auspices and control. This order was not intended as an incentive, for none was needed, but to secure concert of action. We feel every assurance of a brilliant and successful result.

The minimum subscription to the Memorial Fund was placed at one dollar, in order that none should be excluded from participation, and that the poorest might secure honorable membership. Those of more liberal means may, and are urged to, subscribe more, as each dollar subscribed entitles the subscriber to a certificate of membership, an invaluable heirloom.

We believe that all who read this pamphlet entitled, "The South's Battle Abbey," will make a prompt and liberal response to the appeal therein, and will become earnest and zealous advocates of this grand, patriotic work. Indifference and delay threaten failure, while immediate and decisive action guarantees success. Let the surviving veterans not be disappointed in the hopes in which they have so earnestly indulged since the going down of our flag at Appomattox.

For additional information that may be desired, communicate with Col. R. C. Wood, No. 44 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

J. R. McINTOSH, Chairman.
J. A. CHALARON,
W. R. GARRETT,
Committee.

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The South's Battle Abbey.

FIRST CIRCULAR LETTER

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

New York City, Nov., 1894.

Comrade:—More than a quarter of a century has passed away since the surrender of Appomattox. Of the many who bore arms in defense of the liberty of the south in the great civil war, but few remain. In a short time the last of those who wore the gray will have passed to the other shore. Upon the few that remain devolves the duty of perpetuating the memory of our gallant comrades who sleep beneath the sod. "Nearly 500 veteran camps," "memorial associations," "historical societies" and "old soldiers homes" attest the loving and loyal remembrance of the confederate soldier for the cause he served so well. This question is forced upon us: What is to become of these institutions and our records and cherished relics when the last of our veterans who are their custodians shall have passed away.

The mementoes of the struggle of the south for civil liberty and the evidences of her glorious prowess in the field are scattered broadcast over the country. Should they not be collected and provision be made for their preservation as a rich inheritance to our children and a patriotic object lesson for generations to come? Is it not feasible for the surviving confederate veterans acting in brotherly concert to form an association having for its object the collection and preservation of these records and relics and also a gallery of portraits of the great leaders who added so much lustre to our cause? This would be a labor of love to all and would necessitate but a small contribution from each. A general support would insure success while, as experience has shown, the

maintenance of local institutions has become burdensome to the constantly decreasing number of veterans upon whom they depend. Large numbers who have not been able to connect themselves with local camps would be glad to contribute to the establishment of a broad national institution. The desire to perpetuate the glorious memories of the past is strong and universal, and there should be no difficulty in giving it substantial expression. I have discussed the matter with a number of confederate veterans and have received promise of hearty co-operation and support. Offers of contributions have been liberal.

It has been estimated that \$200,000 would be amply sufficient to purchase a suitable property for such an institution as is contemplated and to create a suitable income for its maintenance. The popular idea seems to be to organize a Confederate Memorial Association and Depository somewhat of the nature of a joint stock company with shares of such moderate value, say not to exceed \$10 each so that all could participate. It is thought that a board of administration composed of seven to nine of the surviving confederate officers of the highest rank would prove acceptable to all.

I trust that this matter may receive your favorable consideration and that you will unite in an effort to perpetuate the glorious memories of the past. As Gen. Gordon has said so eloquently "To cherish such memories of the past, whether crowned with success or consecrated in defeat, is to idealize principle and strengthen character, intensify love of country and convert defeat and disaster into pillars of support for future manhood and nobler womanhood."

I have addressed the heads of the various confederate organizations, soliciting an expression of opinion in regard to the object that I desire to secure. Will you kindly give the matter your attention and favor me with the views of your comrades and yourself.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

Ex-Private C. S. Army.

SECOND CIRCULAR LETTER.

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

In December, 1894, the first circular was supplemented by the following:

New York City, Dec., 1894.

Comrade—Some time since I addressed a circular letter (copy enclosed) to the commanders of the different veteran camps, in relation to the establishment of a National Memorial association. The responses to that letter have been so numerous and so strongly favorable as to leave no doubt of the success of the undertaking as outlined. Veterans from all parts of the country urge expedition of the work.

They believe that they can accomplish by unity of action that which all of them have wished for since the close of the war.

In addressing the circular to the commanders of the camps, it was not intended to solicit the co-operation and support of organized bodies, although the phraseology employed has been so construed. The purpose was to reach the veterans individually, and the heads of the camp appeared to be the most effective channel of accomplishing the end.

The theory of the movement to establish the Memorial association in this: That every confederate veteran should have a proprietary interest in the institution; that each one of them should feel that he had contributed something toward perpetuating the memories of the great struggle in which he has borne a part. The fact that many of our veterans are poor induced the recommendation that the shares of stock in the association should be fixed at \$10 each, while this would not be a barrier to those who are able and propose to subscribe liberally, and there are a number of such, it would enable those of the most moderate means to participate.

In addition to this, it may be taken for granted that the board of administrators would allow some latitude of time in payments when the circumstances of the subscribers warranted such action. It would be comparatively an easy task to secure the money for the proposed

work from a few rich men; but this would be regarded more as an evidence of individual liberality than as a proof of the existence of that sentiment which every confederate veteran cherishes in his heart.

The popular idea is to have the proposed institution so constructed that each state shall have ample and separate space and accommodation for records, relics, mementoes and portraits.

There are no architectural difficulties in the way of such an arrangement, with the addition of a grand hall for the annual meetings of the Veteran association.

It is contemplated to have a meeting of the board of administrators in the near future. As this body is charged with the organization and administration of the association, it should have all possible data and information when it convenes.

No doubt the question of subscriptions will occupy the first attention of the board, as the amount available will determine the time of inaugurating the work. In view of this it is important to ascertain as speedily as possible about how much may be relied upon from the members of each camp. If you will give me this information in regard to your camp, it will be transmitted to the board when it convenes. A number of veterans are of the opinion that an active canvass by the commanders of the proposed association will yield a larger sum than \$200,000, which was the amount estimated for in the circular letter. Should this prove to be the case the institution could be constructed upon a grander and larger scale than was originally contemplated.

The surviving veterans are unanimous in the desire to perpetuate the memories of the glorious struggles of the south for constitutional rights, to pay deserved tribute to the heroic deeds of their fallen comrades; to furnish an inspiration object lesson to their descendants and to leave to posterity enduring proofs of the courage, loyalty and devotion to duty of the confederate soldier.

All this can be accomplished by harmonious and united action.

Fraternally yours,

CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

THE HOUSTON REUNION.

EXTRACT FROM PROCEEDINGS.

Extracts from the minutes of the Houston re-union, held May 22, 23 and 24, 1895

Gen. Gordon requested Gen. S. D. Lee to take the chair, and said: My comrades, I desire to have your close attention, and hope that every veteran present will hear what I have to say, as I wish to place before this body a matter which is of supremest interest to the survivors, and exceeds in its scope and importance anything which has yet been before you for your consideration. I do this with pleasure, and with my heart swelling with pride and gratitude—pride that I belong to an association which can boast of a member so patriotic and generous, a generosity which outshines and overleaps anything which has yet been attempted or done by any man for the confederate cause—and gratitude to the giver of all good that the noble donor has seen fit to bestow part of his great wealth where it will preserve the story of your heroic deeds for all time. I am proud to be the medium of making known to you the purposes and plans of one who, as a private soldier in all the Virginia campaigns, added laurels to his own name and luster to the history of his own state and to our arms.

Bright fortune has smiled upon him since the close of the war, and he now offers with that magnanimity born of true nobility to place part of his honest and rapidly accumulating wealth where it will perpetuate the story of your glory. With heartfelt sorrow I announce to you the sad tidings that he is, unfortunately,

blind, caused by overwork; but although he is blind in his sight, he is not, my comrades, blind in his heart, nor indifferent to the glory of his country and people, and by his munificent act shows that he means and intends by all the power created by his splendid mind and which his great wealth commands, to take care of the glorious part achieved by his countrymen in the past.

I allude, my comrades, to Private Charles Broadway Rouss, now of New York, but formerly of Winchester, Va., who has selected a man as his agent to represent him here, who has the blood of old Zach and Dick Taylor in his veins, and I now call upon this grandson of President Zachary Taylor, and nephew of that brilliant and peerless general, Dick Taylor, to come upon the platform and make known to you in his own words and in his own way, what it is that our friend and comrade, Rouss, proposes to do.

Adjutant General Moorman then escorted Colonel Wood to the platform, who then read the circulars and letters from Mr. Rouss, minutely detailing his plan for a national memorial hall, and fully authorizing Colonel Wood to act for him in the matter. After a full explanation by Colonel Wood of Mr. Rouss' ideas and views he announced that Chas. Broadway Rouss had delegated him to make a cash subscription of \$100,000 as his individual contribution to the memorial fund, when the movement assumed proper shape.

When the storm of applause which greeted this announcement subsided General Gordon moved that the thanks of the veterans and greeting be sent to Charles Broadway Rouss, expressing their deep gratitude for his munificent gift, and heartfelt sympathy for the misfortune to his eyesight, which all hoped would be only temporary. This was carried amidst the wildest applause, and by a rising vote. General Gordon then moved that a committee, to be composed of one member to be named by each southern state, or division, be appointed to examine into and report upon the plan submitted by Charles Broadway Rouss, which was unanimously adopted. Regular order of business was resumed.

Official. GEO. MOORMAN.
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff,

GENERAL ORDERS.

J. B. GORDON, GEN. COMMANDING.

General Order No. 145*Announcing Committee.*

Hdqrs. United Confederate Veterans,
New Orleans, La., Aug. 24, 1895.

General Orders No. 145.

The general commanding announces that the plan which was submitted to the convention at the Houston re-union by that generous, large-hearted and noble ex-private of the confederate army, Chas. Broadway Rouss, formerly of Winchester, Va., but now of New York, for the establishment of a national memorial association, but which should properly be called the Rouss Memorial association, having for its object the erection of a great building or memorial hall, in the words of Senator John M. Daniel, of Virginia, to become the "Battle Abbey of the South," where the records, cherished relics and mementoes of the southern people in their historic struggle of 1861 to 1865 are to be collected and preserved for future ages, is about to assume definite shape.

The plan, as drafted by Mr. Rouss, was presented to the convention at the Houston re-union by his friend, Colonel R. C. Wood, with the hope that the attention and co-operation of all the old veterans would be secured. At the same time he read a letter from Mr. Rouss, naming him as his agent and representative in this matter, and announced that Charles Broadway Rouss had delegated him to make a cash subscription of \$100,000 as his individual contribution to the memorial fund when the movement assumed proper shape. In response to this munificent proposal the general commanding offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, that a committee to be composed of one member to be named by each southern state or division, be appointed to examine into and report upon the plan submitted by Charles Broadway Rouss.

Following are the members of the committee appointed under the above resolution, to-wit:

Gen. Geo. H. Stuart, South River, Anne Arundel county, Md.; Col. J. R. McIntosh, Meridian, Miss.; Gen. Geo. D. Johnston, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Col. J. B. Cary, Richmond, Va.; Gen. J. A. Chalarron, New Orleans, La.; Capt. B. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.; Maj. W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. John O. Casler, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Gen. W. D. Chipley, Pensacola, Fla.; Col. J. C. Cravens, Springfield, Mo.; Capt. John H. Carter, Avon, Fayette county, Ky.; Col. Howard Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. W. C. Ratcliffe, Little Rock, Ark.; Maj. Thomas W. Goree, Galveston, Tex.; Gen. R. F. Hoke, Lincoln, N. C.; Dr. L. C. Tennant, McAlester, I. T.; Capt. John M. Hickey, Washington, D. C.; Capt. C. S. White, Romney, W. Va.

The members of the committee will elect a chairman, and will be duly notified of time and place of meeting.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

General Order No. 149.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La., Sept. 28, 1895.

General Orders No. 149.

The general commanding hereby makes the following appointments to fill vacancies occasioned by resignations from the committee appointed in General Orders No. 145, current series, from these headquarters, to examine into and report upon the plan submitted by Charles Broadway Rouss for the establishment of a Confederate Memorial Hall, to-wit:

Lieutenant General W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Texas, vice Major Thomas W. Gorce.

Major Thos. S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C., vice General R. F. Hoke.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

Geo. Moorman,
Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.
(Official.)

General Order No. 150.*Calling Committee Together.*

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La., Oct. 5, 1895.

General Order No. 150.

The General Commanding announces that the members of the committee appointed in general orders No. 145 and 149, current series, from these headquarters, to examine into and report upon the plan submitted by Charles Broadway Rouss, for the erection of a permanent national museum hall, or depository of confederate relics and archives, will meet at Atlanta, Ga., on Saturday, Oct. 19, (instead of Oct. 16, which was informally announced), at 3 p. m., at Confederate Hall, Gate City building, Peachtree street. This change in date is made in order to secure to the members the benefit of reduced railroad rates which will take effect on the 16th inst.

II. The General Commanding strongly appeals to, and urges the members of the committee to attend this initial meeting, which is to examine into and report upon the plan which the generous, broad-minded and patriotic Charles Broadway Rouss has submitted, for the perpetuation of the story of the glory of Confederate valor, and of Confederate history, and which he so munificently supplements by his proposed subscription of \$100,000.

III. In the event any member finds it impossible to attend, he is urged to give his proxy to a veteran from his own division or to some member of the committee.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,

General Commanding.

Geo. Moorman,

Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.
(Official.)

THE MEMORIAL COMMITTEE.**Proceedings at Atlanta, Georgia, October 19, 21 and 22, 1895.**

Confederate Hall, Atlanta Camp,
Gate City Guard Armory,
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19, 1895.

The committee appointed by J. B. Gordon, general commanding U. C. V., under general order No. 145, Aug. 24, 1895, met in Confederate hall, Gate City Guard armory, at Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 19, 1895.

On motion, Gen. George H. Stewart, of Maryland, was elected chairman for the purpose of organization. The following members presented their credentials and were enrolled, viz: Gen. Geo. H. Stewart, South River, Arundel county, Md.; Col. J. R. McIntosh, Meridian, Miss.; Gen. Geo. D. Johnston, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Col. John B. Cary, Richmond, Va.; Capt. B. H. Teague, Aiken, S. C.; Maj. W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.; Gen. Clement A. Evans, proxy for Gen. W. D. Chipley, Pensacola, Fla.; Capt. John H. Carter, Ayon, Fayette county, Ky.; Col. Howard Williams, Atlanta, Ga.; Hon. W. C. Ratcliff, Little Rock, Ark.; Gen. W. L. Cabell, Dallas, Tex.; Col. T. S. Kenan, Raleigh, N. C.; Dr. L. C. Tennent, McAllister, Ind. Ter.; Capt. John M. Hickey, Washington, D. C.; Col. J. O. Murray, proxy for Capt. C. S. White, Romney, W. Va.; Col. R. C. Wood, proxy for Gen. J. A. Chalaron, New Orleans, La.; and for Col. J. O. Casler, Oklahoma, and Col. W. C. Cravens, Springfield, Mo.

Capt. J. H. Carter was elected permanent chairman; Capt. J. M. Hickey, vice-chairman, and Col. Howard Williams, secretary.

On motion, a committee with Gen. Johnston as chairman, was appointed to prepare a plan of business for the committee with directions to report Monday morning.

A committee of representative confederate citizens from the City of Nashville, Tenn., was introduced by Major Garrett,

and presented in enthusiastic addresses the application of their city to be selected as the proper location of the Confederate Memorial hall proposed by Mr. Rouss, of New York.

On motion, the committee adjourned to meet Monday, 9 a. m.

Confederate Hall, Atlanta Camp,
Gate City Guard Armory,
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 21, 1895.

The committee met at 9 a. m. Present: Capt. Carter, chairman, and members of the committee.

The committee on plan of proceedings suggested the appointment of the following sub-committees, viz: On charter, on ways and means, on address to the living confederates, the women of the south, the sons and daughters of the confederates, and the friends of the proposed Memorial hall everywhere.

The committees were appointed as follows: On charter, Col. McIntosh, Gen. Johnston and Hon. W. C. Ratcliffe, on ways and means, Col. Wood, Maj. Garrett and Dr. Tennent; on address, Capt. Hickey, Col. Murray and Col. Williams. The sub-committees were requested to have their reports ready at the meeting of the general committee on Monday night.

On motion, the committee invited all delegations present who desired to be heard on the question of location of the memorial building to present their claims. Miss Lillian Pike, representing the Confederate Auxiliary society of Washington, D. C., was accorded the right to speak first, and addressed the committee on the valuable work of her society, and advocated Washington City as the appropriate place for the memorial structure. Capt. Hickey, of Washington, followed in an interesting speech strongly presenting the suitableness of that city as the custodian of the great building proposed to be erected. The claims of Richmond as the capital of the confederate states and the center of the military struggle, were ably and earnestly presented by Col. Cary. Col. Wood described the devotion of New Orleans, the pride of its people in the confederate memories, and its relation to the great territory of the south, and earnestly urged its claims. Judge W. L. Calhoun, of Atlanta, spoke warmly for his city,

describing its career of suffering, its growth, thrift, and great future, and was followed by Gen. Evans, who stated that a local committee expected to address the committee at the afternoon session. He showed the central position of Atlanta, its accessibility, its thorough southern and yet national feeling, and its readiness to comply with any conditions which were necessary to secure so desirable an institution as the great structure now in contemplation. While speaking, Col. T. B. Felder, president of the Sons of Veterans, and Judge Maddox, chairman of Atlanta local committee, entered the hall and were introduced by Gen. Evans. Col. Maddox stated that Col. Felder would speak in behalf of Atlanta. Col. Felder spoke at some length with eloquence and enthusiasm, showing the great interest which the sons and daughters of the confederacy were taking in an undertaking to establish the Memorial hall.

All the speeches were in fraternal spirit, and demonstrated that the earnest rivalry among the great cities would be conducted with the purpose of concentrating all interest at last upon the site that shall be finally chosen.

Gen. Evans announced that a meeting of confederates would be held in the hall tonight for an hour and extended an invitation to the committee to be present which was, on motion, accepted.

Committee adjourned to 8:30 p. m. tonight.

Confederate Hall, Atlanta, Ga.,
Oct. 21, 1895.

The committee met according to adjournment. Capt. Carter presiding. Col. McIntosh, chairman of committee on charter, reported a form of charter for incorporation of a Confederate Memorial association.

Capt. Hickey asked that the regular order be suspended in order that the credentials of Col. A. G. Dickinson, of New York, the representative at their meeting of Mr. Rouss, might be present, which was agreed to. The following letter was read by the secretary.

New York City, Oct. 16, 1895.
Col. A. G. Dickinson, No. 945 Broadway, City.

My Dear Colonel:—At my request you have very kindly consented to visit

Atlanta in connection with the Memorial building it is in contemplation of erect. Proceeding from headquarters with my verbal instructions it is only necessary for me to say in this communication that you are authorized to act in my behalf and to represent me before the committee which will be assembled at Atlanta from various states of the south. Hoping that our efforts in behalf of the memorial will be crowned with success.

I am yours very truly,
CHARLES BROADWAY ROUSS.

Col. Dickinson, on being introduced, addressed the committee in an eloquent speech, in which he fully represented the patriotic spirit of Mr. Rouss in the origination of the great idea of a memorial building and set forth the influence that the movement would have, not only in preserving the historical data of confederate times, but also in promoting a spirit of patriotic brotherhood in all parts of the Union.

Col. Dickinson was warmly and frequently applauded, and at the conclusion of his address he was invited to participate in all the deliberations of the body.

The committee took up and discussed the report of the committee on charter. Its adoption was advocated by Col. McIntosh, Col. Ratcliffe, Gen. Cabell, Capt. Teague, Maj. Garrett and Dr. Tennent. Gen. Johnston stated that he approved the general plan proposed by the committee, but opposed the adoption of the report so far as any action should be taken by the committee itself to have an immediate incorporation of a Confederate Memorial association. On motion of Capt. Hickey the report was laid temporarily on the table in order that the report of the committee on Ways and Means might be read. The report of the committee on Ways and Means was read by Col. Wood, chairman, and was unanimously adopted as follows:

The undersigned, constituting the committee on Ways and Means respectfully beg leave to submit the following report: We are fully impressed by the importance of the duty assigned to us and in attempting its discharge we have availed ourselves of all materials that we could command. As preliminary to the recommendations that we propose mak-

ing, we deem it proper to present to your honorable body the situation of affairs as it actually exists.

The plan of commemoration submitted to the veterans by Comrade Chas. Broadway Rouss has appealed so forcibly to their patriotic sentiments and has recommended its practicability so strongly to their judgment as to leave no doubt of their desire for its adoption. The creation of your honorable body by an unanimous vote of the veterans at Houston proves the correctness of this conclusion. We are brought then to the consideration of the means by which this plan can be put into operation. The munificent subscription of Comrade Rouss of \$100,000 was conditioned upon the forthcoming of a like amount from other sources. This condition was eminently wise and prudent, and was essential to success, as the contribution of Comrade Rouss alone would not effect the purpose intended. To raise this additional amount is the most important matter that can occupy the attention of your honorable body, as upon this point hinges the success of the great work in which we are engaged. Convinced of this, we have considered every source of supply that, in our opinion, was available. As a result, we express the confident belief that the money required can be secured by the personal contributions of veterans and confederate sympathizers and through the efforts of the women of the south. In support of this belief we beg leave to call your attention to the following facts and figures: There are enrolled in the membership of the different camps more than 50,000 veterans, and it is entirely safe to estimate their joint contributions at \$50,000. There are an equal number of confederate veterans who are unattached to organizations, and who can be relied upon for support to the amount of \$25,000. There are in the south 238 cities containing populations of over 5,000 each and as all of these communities have large and enthusiastic confederate elements they can be relied upon for liberal support. The women of the south, whose active co-operation we may take for granted, are confident that from this source they can secure sufficient money to establish the proposed institution, to equip it thoroughly, and to pro-

vide for its permanent maintenance. While we have implicit confidence in the zeal and ability of these noble women, based upon what they have already accomplished in similar directions, we wish to be entirely on the safe side in the presentation of figures to your honorable body. We believe that these 238 cities can be safely relied upon for a contribution of \$250 each, or \$50,000 in all. Recapitulating we have.

From members of the veteran camps	\$ 50,000
From unattached veterans	25,000
From 238 cities.....	59,500

Making a total of.....\$134,500

While we think that we would be justified in making a larger estimate of resources, we have confined ourselves to figures upon which we are satisfied your honorable body may implicitly rely in determining upon work to be done. We have excluded from consideration contributions from towns and villages of small population, from sons and daughters of the confederacy, and from other sources. We have kept solely in view with those certain avenues of supply that will enable the veterans, by supplementing Comrade Rouss' magnificent contribution, to erect an institution worthy in every respect of the men and cause whose memory they seek to perpetuate.

These results are within reach, but they cannot be secured without active, intelligent and continuous labor. Up to the meeting of your honorable body Comrade Rouss was the sole motor of this memorial movement, and on him fell the burden of work and expense. How he discharged the obligations that he willingly and generously assumed is a matter of record. The appointment of your honorable body as the direct representatives of the different organizations of the United Confederate Veteran association transfers to you the charge of this memorial work, and it is to you that the veterans will now look for the fruition of their hopes and desires.

We have not pointed the available sources of money supply without a consideration of the means of reaching them. To secure subscriptions from the enrolled veterans, they must be thoroughly canvassed by their respective

camp commanders. To induce liberal action by the unattached veterans and confederate sympathizers, urgent and continuous appeals must be made to them. To prepare the field for this course, we consider an address by your honorable body to be of the greatest importance. This address should be clear and explicit as to the condition of our memorial work, and it should show the absolute necessity of prompt and liberal support, and your honorable body should so arrange as to ensure its wide and proper distribution. This address should be followed by the regular dissemination of memorial matter that would stimulate exertion and increase and preserve existing enthusiasm. A full measure of success cannot possibly be secured by arousing occasional and temporary interest.

As we have stated, the active support of the women of the South can be relied upon in the important work of collecting funds for the memorial work in hand. The plan which suggests itself as the most feasible and which would be most in accord with the wishes of our devoted women is this: To secure the establishment of a memorial festival day, the celebration of which should be under the sole direction and control of themselves.

A recommendation to the gallant Gordon to this effect by your honorable body would be followed by the issuance of an order which would be observed throughout the entire South. Every city, town and hamlet would respond by a liberal contribution to the great Battle Abbey that we propose to erect.

We believe that the labors of your honorable body should not cease with your present session. We should regard their discontinuance at this juncture as a serious menace to the success of our movement. An interruption of work, even for a short space of time, would destroy, to a great extent, the fruits of former labors.

We are aware of the impossibility of keeping the Memorial committee as a body, in constant session, but we believe that its labors may be made continuous through representatives. We think that your honorable body, before adjourning, should map out a definite plan of work and entrust its execution to an executive

committee, to be appointed from your members. We strongly advise the establishment of an office where correspondence could be promptly and continuously conducted, where memorial matter could be prepared for publication, whence documents could be distributed, where our veterans could apply for reliable information and where constant impulse could be given to the memorial movement. We do not think that too much importance can be attached to the appointment of the executive committee suggested, and to furnishing the necessary facilities for efficient work. It must be borne in mind that the labors of this body will extend, without intermission, from the adjournment of your honorable body up to the meeting of the veterans in May next, a period of about seven months. The expenses that must necessarily be incurred will be discussed in another part of this report.

We assume that the work of collecting money for the proposed Confederate Memorial association will commence shortly after the adjournment of your honorable body. These contributions will be made throughout the South, and, in our opinion, should be deposited in responsible banks in the different localities where they are made. This would ensure safety of the funds until delivery to those entitled to receive them, and would establish valuable relations with the financial institutions of our section.

In the absence of a discussion of the subject by your body we find it embarrassing to suggest in what shape evidences of contributions should be given to those who make them. We deem it important, however, that each contributor should understand clearly that there is to be no financial return for his contribution. The pride and satisfaction of having contributed to a work dear to every confederate heart are full repayment a thousand fold repeated. No other investment could possibly yield so high a rate of interest.

In recommending work that involved expenditure, we were aware that your honorable body has no funds at your disposal for the purposes mentioned. It was only from a conviction that the work indicated was absolutely essential

to the success of the memorial plan that we recommended provision to be made for its execution. The machinery for collecting money must be set in motion, or all that we have done in the past or may attempt in the future will be utterly valueless. We estimate that \$5,000 will be required to prosecute the memorial work effectively from the present time up to the veteran re-union in May, and we have addressed ourselves to the task of reviewing the possible sources of supply. There appears to be but two avenues of relief from our financial straits. One is to borrow the amount required, pledging a return from the first contributions received. The other is to request the advance of a portion of funds already proffered in subscription. In the first case, the field is open for trial. In the second, you would be limited to soliciting from Charles Broadway Rouss. We prefer the course first suggested. We do not think, except in the direst extremity, that we should burden this generous and patriotic man one dollar beyond his magnificent subscription of \$100,000.

We feel that we have not filled the measure of your expectations in reporting upon ways and means. In the limited time at our command we have not been able to make a study upon which we could base more definite recommendations. We hope and believe that your honorable body can supply all that we have been forced to omit. We recognize the barriers that oppose the progress of our great memorial work, and have sought the means of removing them. We will cheerfully continue our labors if any good promises to result.

We respectfully request a full discussion of our report.

Respectfully submitted,
ROBT. C. WOOD, Chairman.
W. R. GARRETT,
L. C. TENNENT.

On motion of Capt. Hickey, General Clement A. Evans was added to the committee on address as chairman, and appointed to prepare it for publication.

The committee adjourned to 9 a. m.

Confederate Hall, Atlanta Camp,
Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22, 1895.

The committee met according to adjournment, Capt. Carter in the chair.

Col. McIntosh asked leave to withdraw the report of the Committee on charter, which was granted. Gen. Johnston moved that the form of charter offered by the sub-committee, expresses the sense of this general committee in its general features, but with a view to the more careful preparation of so important a paper, it be referred to the executive committee for revision, to be reported by them to this general committee at its next meeting at the annual convention in Richmond. The motion was adopted.

Gen. Evans offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this committee recommend that a certificate of membership in the Memorial association be issued by authority of the United Confederate Veteran association to every person who shall contribute the sum of \$1.00 or more to the great objects of said association; and that for present purposes a receipt for donations be prepared by the executive committee and given to any donor who shall pay any such sum as above named into the fund of the Memorial association, which receipt shall be convertible into the finally engraved certificates.

Gen. Stewart offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the nine ranking officers of the confederate army and navy surviving shall be honorary members of the board of administration by virtue of their confederate rank.

Major Garrett moved that the plan submitted by Comrade Rouss as amended, be approved, and that this committee recommend the same to the United Confederate Veterans association for adoption. The motion was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Gen. Johnston, resolved that the executive committee be instructed to select and appoint some proper person to take active charge of the work of raising the amount of money required by the conditions of Mr. Rouss' contribution. The said person to act under the direction of the executive committee.

Col. Wood presented the following resolution: Whereas, the confederate veterans whom we represent in this committee

owe the inspiration and support of the great memorial work under consideration to the patriotism and liberality of Charles Broadway Rouss; and,

Whereas, we appreciate his example of generosity which has no parallel in the history of confederate commemorative work, and

Whereas, we deem it eminently proper in justice to him and as a duty to ourselves, to give expression to our appreciation, therefore,

Resolved, That the memorial committee, representing the confederate veterans of the land, extend to Comrade Chas. Broadway Rouss their full recognition of his patriotic and generous action in inaugurating and furthering a work dear to their hearts, and that we congratulate Comrade Rouss upon the assured success of his commemorative work; that we extend to him our heartfelt thanks for his magnificent contribution to the institution that we propose to erect in honor of our dead, and in memory of our cause; that we tender him our brotherly affection, and wish him long life, success and happiness.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously by standing vote. On motion of Mr. Murray, the secretary was instructed to prepare a copy of the above resolution to be presented through Col. Dickinson to Mr. Chas. Broadway Rouss.

On motion of Col. McIntosh, resolved that the committee express to Col. A. G. Dickinson a cordial appreciation of his courtesy, good judgment and patriotic manner in which he as the representative of Comrade Charles Broadway Rouss, has honored us with his presence in all our deliberations, and aided us by his valuable counsel and noble enthusiasm manifested in the sacred cause for which we are assembled.

Further resolved, That this committee would fail of its duty to adjourn without expressing our due appreciation of the invaluable services rendered by Comrade Robert C. Wood, of New Orleans, in the effective work he has done in the organization of the great scheme suggested by Comrade Charles B. Rouss for the erection of a confederate memorial hall, and his untiring energy and intelligent zeal in the labors of this committee.

The resolutions were passed by unanimous and rising vote.

Col. Dickinson addressed the committee, thanking them for the expression made by their resolutions, and eulogizing the great work done by Col. Wood in organizing the movement to carry out the munificent project of Mr. Rouss. Col. Wood being called for, spoke of his personal enthusiastic interest in the great suggestion which had come from the heart of Mr. Rouss, and his assurance that the movement would grow into a grand achievement.

The secretary of the committee was directed to furnish the executive committee with all the papers that have been presented at this meeting, including the reports of all sub-committees.

On motion of Col. Wood, resolved, That the composition of the board of administrators as provided for by the plans submitted by Comrade Rouss, be amended to read that the board of administrators shall be composed of one member from each division of the U. C. V. association, these members to be chosen by their respective divisions.

Col. Wood moved that the valuation of membership specified in the plan of Comrade Rouss be reduced from ten dollars to one dollar.

The chairman announced the following executive committee: Colonel J. R. McIntosh, Meridian, Miss.; General J. A. Chalaron, New Orleans, La.; Major W. R. Garrett, Nashville, Tenn.

Resolutions of thanks were passed to the Atlanta camp of confederate veterans and the Gate City guards for the use of the hall, and to the press and people of Atlanta for attention.

The following resolutions were unanimously passed by a raising vote: Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are hereby tendered to the chairman for the able, courteous and patient manner with which he has presided over the deliberations of this body.

On motion, the thanks of the committee was given to the secretary for his faithful discharge of the duties of his office, and to General Clement A. Evans, residing in Atlanta, for the efficient service he has rendered this body.

Resolved, That the press be requested to publish so much of the proceedings of

this meeting as space will allow, and that in appreciation of its power to convey information and mould public sentiment for a worthy cause, this committee will thank the press of the country for any aid it will render in bringing the great movement to a magnificent conclusion.

Resolved, That the minutes be now read and approved, and that when this convention adjourns it shall adjourn to meet at Richmond, Va., on the day prior to the annual session in 1896 of the Union Confederate Veterans' association.

The foregoing resolutions were passed; the minutes were read and approved. The chairman addressed the committee, congratulating them on the perfect harmony and courtesy which had prevailed and on the great amount of efficient work which had been done in so short a time. He expressed his gratitude for the distinction of presiding over the deliberations of such a body assembled from all parts of our country, to take counsel upon a question of such great importance. His confidence in the success of the movement was without the shadow of a doubt, for he believed that it would have the warm sympathy of the people of the south and the entire union.

The members of the committee followed the chairman in enthusiastic remarks concerning the rare and valuable undertaking committed to their consideration, and in expression of their comradeship indulged in a cordial handshaking.

On motion, the committee adjourned.
J. H. CARTER, Chairman.
HOWARD WILLIAMS, Secretary.

CIRCULAR LETTER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 22, 1895.

The executive committee, appointed by the Confederate Memorial association at its meeting, convened in this city, by order of General John B. Gordon, general commanding the United Confederate Veterans' association, and this day adjourned, beg to give through

the press a summary of proceedings for the information of our comrades and the friends of our movement.

The committee composed of one member from each division of the U. C. V. association, organized by the election of Comrade J. H. Carter, of Kentucky, permanent chairman, and Comrade Howard Williams, of Georgia, permanent secretary.

A sub-committee of five was appointed by the chairman on order of business, which reported, recommending the appointment of sub-committees. One on charter, one on address and one on ways and means, which was done.

The committee on charter reported the draft of a charter incorporating the Confederate Memorial association, which report was received and the committee instructed to deliver same to the executive committee, with authority for it to make any amendments that might seem best, and to report it to the full committee at their next meeting, at the reunion of the U. C. V. in Richmond next May.

The committee upon address was appointed to prepare an address, explanatory of the work proposed to be done for the establishment of the contemplated memorial institution, which address is now being prepared and will be given the widest possible circulation without delay.

The committee on ways and means reported a plan for securing the means necessary for the prosecution of the work, which was adopted and the substance of which will appear in the forthcoming address.

By resolution of the Memorial committee, the execution of the work deter-

mined upon was delegated to an executive committee.

As soon as this address is prepared copies of it, together with an explicit statement of the plans agreed upon by the committee for securing the funds necessary to erect a great building or memorial hall, will be mailed to all commanders of veteran camps for distribution among members, to the noble women of the south, whose mighty influence in every work of good, will be expected in this sacred cause, and will be as much appreciated by the surviving confederate veterans as were their constancy, self-devotion, gentle and angelic ministrations during the war; to all organizations of the sons and daughters of the confederacy, whose filial appreciation of their fathers' heroismism we feel confident will enlist their enthusiastic support, and to all other confederate organizations. In this Memorial hall will be collected and preserved for future ages the records, cherished relics and mementoes of the southern people in their heroic struggle from 1861 to 1865.

The site of this Memorial institution will be selected by a board of administrators to be organized at the annual re-union of the U. C. V., at Richmond, Va., in May next, in accordance with the plan recommended by the Memorial committee.

A very responsible duty has been imposed upon the executive committee, which we would not have undertaken but for the assurance of the hearty co-operation of our friends everywhere, and upon which we confidently rely.

J. R. McINTOSH, Chairman.

J. A. CHALARON,

W. R. GARRETT.

ADDRESS OF THE COMMITTEE.

An Appeal to Confederate Veterans, Sons of Veterans and Daughters of the Confederacy.

To All Confederates, to the Sons of Confederates Veterans, the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Noble Women of the South:

This address is made to you by direction of a general committee from all of the Southern States, acting under appointment and by authority of the United Confederate Veterans' Association.

That general committee was raised in consequence of a communication from Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, of New York City, at the annual convention of United Confederate Veterans, in Houston, Tex., through which this generous Confederate comrade proposed to give \$100,000 for a great purpose, which will be more particularly described hereafter, upon the proper condition that we would evince an equally patriotic spirit by contributing in many small subscriptions, a similar sum. The communication of Mr. Rouss was received with a most appreciative demonstration of enthusiasm by the immense body of Confederates assembled in that reunion, and on a resolution presented by J. B. Gordon, Commanding General, with Gen. Stephen D. Lee in the chair. It was composed of one member from each Division or State. This important commission was entrusted to the following comrades, viz:

Gen. George H. Stewart, Maryland.
Col. J. R. McIntosh, Mississippi.
Gen. George D. Johnston, Alabama.
Col. J. B. Cary, Virginia.
Gen. J. A. Chalaron, Louisiana.
Capt. B. H. Teague, South Carolina.
Major W. R. Garrett, Tennessee.
Col. John O. Casler, Oklahoma.
Gen. W. D. Chiple, Florida.
Col. J. C. Cravens, Missouri.
Capt. John H. Carter, Kentucky.
Col. Howard Williams, Georgia.
Hon. W. C. Ratcliffe, Arkansas.
Gen. W. L. Cabell, Texas.
Col. Thos. S. Kenan, North Carolina.
Dr. L. C. Tennent, Indian Territory.

Capt. John M. Hickey, Washington, D. C.

Capt. W. C. White, West Virginia.

The committee assembled in Atlanta, Georgia, October 19, 1895, in person or by proxy, the proxies being Gen. Clement A. Evans, J. O. Murray, of West Virginia, and Col. Robert C. Wood. Its deliberations continued several days and covered fully and carefully the great matter submitted for consideration; all of which discussions were held with remarkable unity and enthusiasm, evincing the most patriotic spirit and a lofty purpose to carry on to rapid and signal success the magnificent scheme which Mr. Rouss had inaugurated. The conclusions of the committee were reached in absolute and fraternal unanimity, and it was then deemed to be essential that an address to our people should be made through a special committee appointed for that purpose.

We therefore enter upon this duty confessing our profound sense of the magnitude of the enterprise we have in hand, and the inexpressible worth to ourselves, our posterity, our South, and our whole country, of the memorial institution suggested by Mr. Rouss. We do not distrust your patriotic interest in perpetuating the principles which have always governed the actions of the Southern people, and in preserving the materials of their honorable history; we do not imagine there is any abatement of the tenderness or strength of your regard for the actors in the ever memorable days of the Confederacy; nor do we fear a lack of your liberality in a prompt response to any appeal on behalf of our common cause; but we sincerely say that in the brief space within which this address is necessarily confined we cannot adequately set forth the inestimable value, the absolute necessity, the limitless influence, as well as the sublime spirit—all included within the incomparable endeavor now proposed, to establish in the South a superb and indestructible memorial of Confederate times.

With this feeling deeply impressing ourselves, we proceed to submit to you a very succinct statement of the noble proposal of Mr. Rouss and the object now contemplated as something sure of

attainment through our speedy and enthusiastic action. It is eminently proper, however, that we precede the statement with a mention of the life of the noble private soldier of the Confederate Army who first of all his comrades rose to the conception of an enterprise on behalf of his beloved South, exceeding all prior memorials and well worthy of the great cause it is designed to represent. Our comrade, Charles Broadway Rouss, is proud of his Southern birth, and has never wavered in the devotion of his heart from his Southern comrades. He was born and reared in Winchester, Va., and grew up intelligently, accustomed to commercial life. In the midst of a successful career then fairly begun, he was found ready when war arose to obey the call of the South, and enlisted as a private in the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry, where he rode with Rosser, Ashby and other gallant spirits in that dangerous service which daily imperilled the lives of those brave men. Seeking no other place but that of a fighting private, he impressed himself upon the memory of his comrades by his fidelity and gallantry to the last. General Rosser said recently that his attention was often drawn to the brave young cavalryman in the desperate fights in which the Black Horse Cavalry were so frequently engaged. Thus by his hard, unselfish, and dangerous service through the perils of the whole war our comrade endeared himself to us and unconsciously became that typical Southern soldier who will be conspicuously portrayed in the history, poetry, statuary and song of the ages to come. His name is now far famed and fervently mentioned throughout our country, but the truest evidence of our appreciation will be manifested when we celebrate his three score years of valuable life in 1896, by presenting him a parchment scroll containing tens of thousands of names with a completed response to his generous proposition.

After the war he went to New York City and engaged in commercial business on a plan of his own conception. Commencing without capital, but with inborn courage and certain intuitions that surely directed him to success, our comrade illustrated Southern commercial genius in the great city of New York,

amidst the giants of trade and accumulated large wealth. His financial success broadened his opportunities for benevolence and these he has seized to relieve many a confederate, to help numbers of struggling young men, to encourage institutions of charity, and to build monuments in memory of the confederate dead.

Now he crowns all with an unexpected, unsolicited proposal so unique and appropriate, so grand and feasible, that we can have no hesitation in an immediate enthusiastic co-operation with him in bearing it on the rising tide to a most magnificent success. What is this undertaking? It is no less than the foundation of a memorial institution of noble proportions in some southern city, which will be devoted to the collection and guardianship of all things that can illustrate the entire wonderful epoch of the southern confederacy in every respect whatsoever.

It is necessary to state the plan itself plainly in order that you may understand it clearly and be prepared to accept it heartily and act upon it promptly. In 1894 Mr. Rouss addressed a fraternal, patriotic letter through the mails to the various camps of confederate veterans, in which he called special attention to the pressing necessity of establishing some institution which would guard forever "the memories of the struggle of the south for liberty, and evidences of her glorious prowess in the field" and after expressing his own warm desires, invited responses from his comrades. Within a month replies came from hundreds of sources, such as to call forth his second letter, of December, the same year, in which he says: "The theory of the movement is this: That every confederate veteran should have a proprietary interest in the institution; that each of them should feel that he had contributed something toward perpetuating the memories of the great struggle in which he had borne a part. The surviving veterans are unanimous in the desire to perpetuate the memory of the glorious struggles of the south for constitutional rights, to pay deserved tribute to the heroic deeds of their fallen comrades; to furnish an inspiring object lesson to their descendants and to leave to posterity endearing proofs of the courage,

loyalty and devotion to duty of the confederate soldier. All this can be accomplished by concerted, united action."

These noble sentiments went directly to the hearts of all true people with a warming influence which inspired afresh the common desire to construct a truly monumental institution, belonging not to one state, but to all states and enduring not for one age but for all ages. They aroused the deeply interested attention of the surviving actors in the confederate period, and upon the presentation of the conception and plan to the convention at Houston, where General Stephen D. Lee presided, the gallant Gordon represented the feeling of his comrades in saying: "I wish to place before this body a matter which is of supreme interest to the survivors, and exceeds in its scope and importance anything which has yet been before you for your consideration. I am proud to be the medium of making known to you the purposes and plans of one who as a private soldier in all the Virginia campaigns, added laurels to his own name and lustre to the history of his own state and to our arms."

We shall not attempt to describe the enthusiasm of the vast body of people gathered in the Auditorium at Houston when Colonel Wood was introduced by Adjutant General Moorman and stated that he was authorized by comrade Rouss to make a cash subscription of \$100,000 as individual subscription to the memorial fund when the monument assumed proper shape. It is enough to say that this demonstration adds to the confidence of this committee that the proposition of Mr. Rouss will meet with a similar enthusiastic reception by southern people elsewhere.

Such being the enthusiastic inauguration of the enterprise we will proceed further to explain to you what is contemplated by this rare movement. It is proposed that some southern city shall be honored with the custody of grounds, a building and a great collection of sacred mementoes representative and illustrative of the period of the confederate war. Several large cities are already competing for that honor. They understand its significance. They appreciate the ornament and the utility of such a magnificent public institution.

The trust is recognized as the most honorable that can be conferred upon any place or people, and will give the city that shall gain the prize a distinction which will endure as long as love of liberty and admiration for valor shall exist in the hearts of our countrymen. But the rivalry among these cities will be generous, and when the site shall be finally chosen all places will unite in cordial fraternity in making the fortunate location the centre to which all efforts will converge.

The building will be a stately fire-proof durable structure designed by skillful architects and built with the utmost care. It will be planned upon a large scale, ample enough for the due care and custody of all mementoes that can be collected from all quarters. It will have a spacious hall for confederate gatherings; extensive apartments for a great library of books, maps, papers, magazines, manuscripts, diaries and records of all furnishing the data of confederate history; niches and galleries for portraits, paintings, photographs, paintings and pictures—all of confederate people, places and scenes. Confederate medallions and statuary will adorn the grounds and buildings, and room will be provided for all relics and illustrative objects of every character. This is but a cold outline of that great memorial edifice in which will be gathered the entire material for the true history of every department of the confederate government, of every southern state, of every command in the confederate armies, and as far as possible of every praiseworthy action of the chivalric men and the more than glorious women of the south. Such material will be carefully collected from all portions of our country and will increase in quantity and interest for years to come. You yourself will be requested to contribute in writing your knowledge of events that transpired during the days of the confederacy for filing in these memorial archives. All parts of the land will vie among themselves to be foremost in sending these sacred and invaluable mementoes. The value of such an institution is simply inconceivable.

After this plain statement of the noble motive which inspires the move-

ment, and the general scope of the great undertaking it only remains for us to answer the question how can such a laudable and momentous work be done? Mr. Rouss has answered that question on his part by the munificent tender of \$100,000. We are to reply by a popular donation within a few months of a similar sum, and a board of wisely chosen administrators selected from all parts of the country will execute your will without other reward than the priceless consciousness of having carried into effective operation the most patriotic scheme of the age. Now in order that we might have a practical plan for raising our part of the contribution the committee on ways and means have taken this special question into the most careful consideration proposed a plan of action which the general committee adopted and the executive committee will carry into immediate operation. The committee on ways and means composed of Col. R. C. Wood, Major W. R. Garrett and Captain L. C. Tentent, appreciate the fact that to raise the additional amount of \$100,000 "is the most important matter that can occupy our attention, as upon this point rests the success of the great work." But they express their confidence after full consideration of the sources that the required sum will be rapidly raised. They point out as the first source the great body of confederate veterans already enrolled in the nearly 800 camps of the U. C. V., fifty thousand strong, and next a large number of confederates belonging to various associations besides those who are attached to the order, altogether certainly not less than a hundred thousand whose hearts are in the movement. The noble women of the south who were first to propose memorials of the confederate cause and will be the last to cease the effort to perpetuate our sacred memories and our fame will be surely depended on to achieve success for the present worthy scheme. With these appear the great body of vigorous sons and daughters who are imbued with the spirit of their fathers and mothers and into whose hands after a short time the rich inheritance of the memorial building with all its priceless contents will come. They alone are numerous enough and devoted

enough to such an object to accomplish our purpose if it was proper to commit it to them without our aid. Besides there are thousands of friends, north and south, who perceive the real worth to our whole country of this institution as a means of confirming and increasing the patriotic American spirit, and will be glad to enroll their names among its founders. It is better to reach all these interested classes by concerted action through a general popular subscription than to accept the most liberal donations of a few men of wealth. It is also unquestionably true that far more than the amount which must be added to the donation of Mr. Rouss to make it available is now at this moment ready for delivery in small amounts by a true and enthusiastic people. It is also true that this ready general contribution must be made at once without any delay, and to that end some simple feasible plan of solicitation must be put into immediate operation. The executive committee, composed of Col. J. R. McIntosh, Gen. Chalaron and Maj. Garrett, will organize that plan through which every camp and association of confederacy in the United States, every chapter of the daughters of the confederacy, and every branch of the Sons of Veterans will be efficiently reached. Our true and tried women, with whom such work is a labor of love, will be specially enlisted and will be irresistible. Through all these agencies the cities, towns and country will be quickly canvassed, and the executive committee will be made able to report the triumphant of the sacred offering made in full by her people. Further detailed description of these practical means to secure speedy, enthusiastic concerted action is not here necessary, since the executive committee will at once prepare and forward all literature explanatory of the plan.

We must now say to you that the bright hopes of this sacred cause which is now in the bloom cannot be withered except by your delay in executing the feasible plan submitted. "Not to act now is to fail forever!" This passing winter must be succeeded by a spring which will announce with its opening flowers the fulfillment of our design. Therefore, the commanders and officers

of all camps and associations will be expected to take immediate steps to enroll our confederates in this memorable army of contributors. Our sons and daughters will immediately reinforce our ranks with their work and names. Our southern womanhood will be conspicuously earnest in crowning the memorial with their indispensable services and signatures. There will be no cause for a dilatory proceeding, but every reason for a rapid, united, unanimous movement. With one enthusiastic dash let us capture the heights together and on the crest of unparalleled success announce to the world that the monumental mementoes of the great confederate epoch in American history have been saved from oblivion.

The enrollment of your names upon the honorable scroll of the founders of this "Battle Abbey" will be an imperishable and luminous record on which posterity will look with pride as evincing your patriotic co-operation in securing the memorabilia of the most remarkable era in our country's career. That illustrious roll will declare the heart as well as the intelligence of a great people of this age who believe that the various deeds and unimpeachable patriotism of the southern people deserve complete and perpetual commemoration.

It will exhibit the popular enthusiasm which never fails to be aroused concerning the fame won by the great men of the south on civic and martial fields and will manifest the wonderful unity of our people in maintaining the honor of their beloved south. To have your name enfolded as an associate with your comrades, your sons and daughters, and women of the south in this memorial work on which ages to come will gaze with absorbed interest will, we are assured, be enjoyed by you with commendable pride, and it is therefore the earnest desire not only of this committee but of the whole body of our comrades, that not one name shall be missed from that record. The opportunity will be given you to inscribe your name upon that immortal roll which is made popular on purpose by placing the membership fee at \$1, for which a receipt will be given and that receipt will be convertible into a certificate

issued by authority of the United Confederate Veterans' association, to become an heirloom in the family of the donor. This popular subscription will be taken in order that none of our people shall be excluded from the roll of founders, but there will be thousands whose liberal gifts will exceed that per capita membership fee and whose generosity will be suitably acknowledged. The commanding general will also be asked to appoint, by general orders, a "Festival Day," to be observed everywhere and placed in charge of our patriotic women, together with the sons and daughters of the confederacy, on which occasion the subscription roll will be carried to completion. The money paid will be deposited in responsible banks of the locality where it is given until the board of administrators, or other proper authority provide for its use. Every precaution will be taken to carry the grand enterprise through patriotically, with little expense, and on a scale of useful magnificence that will evoke the praise of the whole country.

In conclusion the committee beg leave to say that we believe that any appeal to your southern pride, to your patriotic feeling or to any similar impulse is wholly unnecessary. These we assume are all instinct with the force of a deathless life in your warm hearts. So sacred is the subject upon which we have addressed you that we have suppressed all eulogy; so grand is the object in view we have not ventured to offer a portrayal of its features. Your love for noble principles and admiration of the splendid people of the confederate age, will themselves fully inspire you with thought and feeling exceeding anything we could say. This cause with all its vast import, now rests in your hands. Mr. Rouss awaits with his heart full of hope to hear that you have more than met the necessary terms of his most generous proposal. Your Sunny South, to which attention is now turned with a force of interest that cannot be averted, waits on you to break the clouds that have enveloped her history, that she may appear resplendent in the truths of her great actions and motives before all the world. Our whole country will expect that with-

in a few months at most your action will have been taken and your decree recorded that the great memorial structure shall be erected.

CLEMENT A. EVANS, Chairman.
JOHN M. HICKEY,
HOWARD WILLIAMS,
J. O. MURRAY.

THE PLAN ADOPTED.

Address of the Executive Committee Stating Plan for Raising the Money.

Meridian, Miss., Nov. 9, 1895.

To All Confederates and Their Friends
Everywhere—To the Sons of Confederate Veterans—To the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Noble Women of the South:

The executive committee of the Confederate Memorial association in its meeting held this day in this city, adopted the following plans for the collection of a sufficient sum of money, which supplemented by the munificent gift of \$100,000 proposed to be given by our comrade, Charles B. Rouss, of New York, will ensure the building and perpetuation of the proposed Memorial institution.

First—Subscriptions shall be obtained through the camps of the U. C. V., through organized bodies of unattached confederate veterans, and through organizations of ladies and the sons and daughters of veterans.

Second—No individual shall be authorized to collect subscriptions except members of the general committee, the general, lieutenant generals, and division commanders of the U. C. V., and such special agents as the executive committee may find it necessary to appoint.

Third—Subscriptions shall be evidenced by printed receipts issued to the various soliciting organizations by the executive committee, which receipt shall be in book-form, like a bank check book, with a stub bearing the same number as the receipt and both made to correspond when filled for issuance.

Fourth—All receipts shall be signed by the chairman of the executive committee and countersigned by the commander or

adjutant or some person specially designated for the purpose by the camp, or organization soliciting, or by a special agent appointed by the executive committee.

The form of the receipt shall be as follows:

No. Place and date.

Received of. dollars as subscription to the confederate memorial association.

The association as soon as organized will issue to the subscriber a certificate of membership upon the surrender of his receipt. Each dollar subscribed entitles the subscriber to a certificate of membership in his or her name or that of any person designated by the subscriber. This subscription is made and accepted with the understanding that if not used within one year from this date, for the purpose intended, it shall be returned to the subscriber.

Fifth.—The minimum subscription shall be one dollar, but subscription may be made for any amount.

Sixth.—All monies collected must be deposited to the order of the United Confederate Veterans, for the use of the Confederate Memorial association, in a bank or other safe depository of the localities where collected and notice of said deposit must be sent monthly to the manager's office, No. 44 Perdido street, New Orleans, La.

Seventh.—The general office of the executive committee is fixed at New Orleans, La., the headquarters of the U. C. V., and Col. Robt. C. Wood was elected manager of the same, to whom all communications upon the subject should be addressed.

Eighth.—Subscriptions are not limited to the members of camps or other confederate organizations, but those empowered to obtain subscriptions are authorized and urged to obtain all the outside subscriptions possible, in their respective localities.

Ninth.—The receipt books must be carefully preserved, and when called in, be returned with all stubs attached, with all receipts remaining unfilled and with all receipts that may have been mutilated.

Tenth.—The manager shall have full charge of the office, under the direction of the executive committee and shall

take active charge of the work of raising the amount of money required by the conditions of Mr. Rouss' subscription.

The able address prepared by a sub-committee of the general committee of the Confederate Memorial Association at its meeting in Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th day of last October, which, under our direction, has been circulated among you, clearly and fully sets forth not only the plans proposed for the building and perpetuation of a confederate memorial institution, but the great necessity for the same, so that the confederate veterans, whilst they live, and their descendants for all time to come, may there go, and with uncovered heads bow at the shrine of southern chivalry, and where future historians may find reliable data that will enable them to write truthful histories of the southern people and of their glorious struggle for their constitutional rights. This institution will create unstinted admiration for the heroism of the southern soldier as Americans in the heart of every patriotic American citizen regardless of the location of his home, or the cause which he espoused in the contest between the sections.

We appeal to each division commander of the U. C. V. to forthwith issue an order to the various camps of his division calling their attention to this great movement and urging prompt and liberal subscriptions to it in the manner authorized and provided for by this committee as above set forth.

We appeal to every confederate veteran wherever he may be, whether beneath the genial skies of our beloved south, in the great emporiums of the east, upon the broad prairies of the west, in the distant lands of Australia or Egypt, or the South American states, everywhere in the language of the address, "with one enthusiastic dash to capture the height together and on the crest of unparalleled success announce to

the world that the sacred mementoes of the great confederate epoch in American history have been saved from oblivion." We appeal to our friends of the press, who have manifested so much interest and liberality in this great movement heretofore, to continue their valued support.

We will distribute, as soon as they can be prepared, among our friends everywhere, folders or pamphlets containing the order of the general commanding U. C. V., calling the confederate memorial committee together in Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th of October; the minutes of the committee; our letter of the 23d ult. advising you of the action of the general committee, and the splendid "address" appealing to you for prompt and generous aid in this behalf. We will also mail to every confederate organization one or more receipt books. We beg that commanders will call at once meetings of their respective camps and urge full attendance that every member may hear the reading of the "address." We urge upon commanders of camps the importance of securing immediate subscriptions from veterans, not only by personal solicitation, but also through the agency of others. We urgently recommend that the "daughters of the confederacy" and the "Sons of Veterans" be enlisted in this good work to the end that every man, woman and child in the south shall have membership in the Confederate Memorial association. By active, prompt and intelligent exertion there should be secured within thirty days funds sufficient to erect an institution worthy in every respect of the men and cause whose memory every true southerner ardently wishes to perpetuate.

J. R. McINTOSH,
Chairman;
J. A. CHALARON,
W. R. GARRETT,
Committee.

GENERAL ORDER No. 155.

**J. B. Gordon, General Commanding,
Commends the Enterprise to the
Noble Women of the South.**

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans,

New Orleans, La., Dec. 7, 1895.

General Orders No. 155.

The progress made by the able and distinguished committee appointed in General Orders Nos. 143 and 149 from these headquarters to examine into and report upon the plan submitted by the great philanthropist and benefactor, Charles Broadway Rouss, for the establishment of a grand Memorial Hall, where Confederate relics and mementoes are to be deposited for all time, and which is to become the "Battle Abbey" of the south, must be very gratifying to old veterans and to all those who love the traditions of the South and who cherish the memories of the courage and heroism of her sons, and the unparalleled devotion of her noble and self-sacrificing women.

This splendid committee has now successfully launched the grand enterprise, and through their action and that of the sub-committees, have formulated a mode of procedure which, if energetically carried out, cannot fail of success.

It will be remembered that the generous and large-hearted donor, Mr. Charles Broadway Rouss, who alone conceived this project for the perpetuation of the history and glory of his countrymen, presented a plan for its consummation to the veterans at the Houston reunion, at the same time subscribing \$100,000 as his individual subscription to assist in carrying out his grand views and ideas, conditioned upon the veterans raising a like amount.

To raise this \$100,000 additional and enough more to endow and ensure the perpetuation of the institution, is the all-absorbing matter which now occupies the attention and efforts of the committee.

It is believed that one-half of the amount required will be raised through the subscription of the more than 50,000 members of the U. C. V. association, and which will entitle them to certifi-

cates showing their contribution, thus giving each contributor an interest in this glorious enterprise, which is so near and so dear to the heart of every veteran—and it is considered to be sure and beyond peradventure that the other half, or balance, whatever may be required, will be raised by the noble women of the South.

The committee suggests that the most feasible manner of reaching the desired object is to set apart a "Memorial Festival Day," and they ask that the General Commanding will designate the date, and issue a general order.

The General Commanding, therefore, in compliance with the request of the committee, designates Friday, May 1, 1896, as the most suitable for a "Memorial Festival Day," to be set apart for the use of the women of the south in raising funds for this great Memorial Hall.

All the details and exercises of this "Memorial Festival Day" are to be planned, conducted and carried out entirely under the orders, control, ideas and management of the women of the South, in their respective localities.

For, in whose hands could this sacred trust more properly be placed, and with more certainty of success, than into those of the gentle women of the South, who have never yet faltered or failed in the performance of any duty, either in war or in peace, imposed upon them for the Southern cause.

Their spirit and determination animated the men of the South at the scene of the first conflict; they were the most constant and unremitting patriots and workers during their country's mighty struggle; and the last to abandon the sacred cause after Southern hopes vanished behind the clouds at Appomattox.

The true history of their deeds and triumphs has not yet been told.

No historian has yet written the story, nor muse sung the song, nor minstrel strung the lyre, which fitly celebrates their praise.

The straits to which they were reduced for food and clothing, the self-abnegation and hardships endured by them during those dark and gloomy days of war, find no parallel in history; their patriotism and courage will be written in golden letters upon the tablets of time, ineffaceable while memory lasts; and, as

ministering angels, their names will live upon the pages of poetry and in romance as long as chivalry exists in the hearts and minds of mankind.

This "Battle Abbey" will not be dedicated alone to the history and deeds of the civic and military heroes of the greatest of civil wars; but the General Commanding will see, that within its sacred portals sufficient and conspicuous space will be reserved for the names and fame of the "Heroines of the South."

As yet, only wandering troubadours, like the bards of the middle ages, journeying from castle to castle, have very faintly sung their praise; but the tender and sacred memories which cluster with a halo of love and veneration around their living and dead; demands, that their names and the story of their glory be gathered ere it is too late, and that some Master, whose pen is inspired with celestial fire, and whose touch is mellowed and hallowed by the richness and grandeur of the theme, shall mingle and blend them with their glorious achievements into a Southern Epic, glowing with tributes to their unrivalled history, to be deposited in this sanctuary of Southern valor.

In this Temple of Fame, which is to be consecrated to all the people of the coming centuries, in a niche which will be carved out by the story of their own wondrous deeds and glory, a monument will also arise, commemorative of the courage and fame of the "Heroines of the South," a name, which will ever be linked in history with those of "Roman Matron" and "Spartan Mother." For did not every Southern mother, like the "Roman Matron," proudly exclaim: "These are my jewels?" and did not their fortitude and heroism rise to even supreme heights? For they sent their offspring bravely and loyally to battle for their country, and with the "Spartan Mother's" deathless injunction: "Return with your shield, or on it."

It is to the survivors of these illustrious women and to their descendants, to whom the General Commanding, therefore, confidently intrusts this important mission of assisting in this holy undertaking.

The General Commanding appeals to and urges these heroic women, survivors

of a heroic age, and all the daughters of the South who take pride in the history of such worthy and glorious ancestors, to immediately, upon the receipt of this order, organize societies and elect presidents, secretaries, treasurers and others officers, in every city, town, hamlet and neighborhood in the South and to notify Colonel R. C. Wood, general manager of the Confederate Memorial Association, No. 44 Perdido street, New Orleans, La., so that he can at once supply them with subscription books and full instructions, and respectfully requests that they will commence without delay the collection of funds for the erection of this depository of the records of the valor of Southern manhood and the heroism of Southern womanhood, and continue their efforts systematically, making the "Memorial Festival Day," May 1, 1896, the culmination of their efforts.

The money raised by each society and in each locality must be deposited in some good bank or other safe depository, to the order of the United Confederate Veterans for the use of the Confederate Memorial Association, to remain until called for by proper authority.

In the meantime, each society or locality, where money is raised, will report the amount collected to Col. R. C. Wood, general manager of the Confederate Memorial Association, No. 44 Perdido street, New Orleans, La., so that an idea can be formed of the total amount thus secured.

The general commanding requests all the old veterans composing the 721 United Confederate Veteran camps of this association to render all the assistance possible to the ladies engaged in this holy cause.

The General Commanding also requests that every newspaper throughout the South and elsewhere, favorable to this grand historic enterprise, will publish this order and with editorial comment give it the widest of publicity.

By order of

J. B. GORDON,
General Commanding.

GEO. MOORMAN,

Adj't Gen'l and Chief of Staff.
(Official.)

LIST OF ENGAGEMENTS.

A Complete List of Engagements Between the Confederate and Federal Armies and Navies, 1861-65, Arranged by States.

KENTUCKY.

Hillsboro, Oct. 8, 1861.
Triplets Bridge, June 16, 1863.
West Liberty, Oct. 23, 1861.
Prestonburg and Middle Creek, Jan. 10, 1862.
Paintsville or Jennie's Creek, Dec. 7, 1861.
Paintsville and Half Mount, April 13 and 14, 1864.
Mount Sterling, March 22, 1863, and June 9, 1864.
Paris, July 30, 1862.
Cynthiana, July 17, 1862, and June 11, 1864.
Cynthiana and Kellar's Bridge, June 10, 1864.
Lexington, Oct. 17, 1862.
Monterey, June 11, 1862.
Floyd's Fork, Oct. 1, 1862.
Harrodsburg, Oct. 10, 1862.
Danville, March 24, 1863.
Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862.
Richmond, Aug. 30, 1862.
Big Hill, Aug. 23, 1862.
Union City, March 24, 1864.
Irvine, July 30, 1863.
Somerset, Fishing Creek and Beach Grove, Jan. 19 and 20, 1862.
Dutton's Hill, or Somerset, March 30, 1863.
Monticello, May 1, 1863.
Monticello and Rocky Gap, June 9, 1863.
Horse-Shoe Bend, May 11, 1863.
Creelsborough, Dec. 7, 1863.
Mill Springs, or Logan's Cross Roads, Jan. 19 and 20, 1862.
Burkesville (Morgan's Raid), July, 1863.
Tompkinsville, June 9, 1862.
Columbia (Morgan's Raid), July, 1863.
Green River Bridge (Morgan's Raid), July, 1863.
Lebanon, July 12, 1862; July 5, 1863; July 30, 1864.
Elizabethtown, Dec. 27, 1862.
Munsfordville, Woodsonville and Rowlett's Station, Dec. 17, 1861.
Munsfordville, Sept. 14 to 16, 1862.
Bacon Creek, Dec. 26, 1862.
Glasgow, Dec. 24, 1862, and Oct. 5, 1863.
Bowling Green, Feb. 1, 1862.

Woodbury and Morgantown, Oct. 29, 1861.
Russellville, July 29, 1862.
Sacramento, Dec. 28, 1861.
Slaughterville, Sept. 3, 1862.
Garrettsburg, Nov. 6, 1862.
Fort Anderson, Paducah, March 25, 1862.
Mayfield, Jan. 12, 1864.
White Oak Ridge, near Hickman, Aug. 19, 1862.

TENNESSEE.

Bristol, Sept. 21, 1863.
Blountsville, Sept. 22, and Oct. 12 and 13, 1863.
Union Station (now Bluff City), Nov. 1 to 4, 1864.
Watauga Bridge and Carter's Station, Dec. 30, 1862.
Watauga Bridge, April 25 and 26, 1864.
Greeneville, Sept. 4, 1864.
Limestone Station, Sept. 5, 1863.
Rogersville, Nov. 6, 1863.
Bull's Gap, Nov. 13, 1864.
Morristown, Oct. 29, 1864.
Panther Springs, March, 5, 1864.
Bean's Station and Morristown, Dec. 10 to 14, 1863.
Beans' Station (Stoneman's Raid), Dec. 12 to 21, 1864.
Tazewell, Aug. 6, 1862, and Jan. 24, 1864.
Kinderhook, Aug. 11, 1862.
Mulberry Gap, Feb. 22, 1864.
Cumberland Gap, Sept. 9, 1863.
Mossy Creek and Talbot's Station, Dec. 29, 1863.
Mossy Creek, Jan. 13, 1864.
Dandridge, Jan. 16 and 17, 1864.
Fair Garden, or Kelley's Ford, Jan. 27, 1864.
Knoxville, siege from Nov. 17 to Dec. 4, 1863.
Campbell's Station, Nov. 16, 1863.
Maryville, Nov. 14, 1863.
Rockford, Nov. 14, 1863.
Loudon Creek, Nov. 15, 1863.
Philadelphit, Oct. 20 and 22, 1863.
Johnson's Mills, Feb. 22, 1864.
Decatur, July 15, 1862.
Charleston, Dec. 28, 1863.
Calhoun, Sept. 26, 1863.
Cleveland, Nov. 27, 1863.
Blue Springs, Oct. 10, 1863.

- Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Orchard Knob, and Missionary Ridge, Nov. 23 to 25, 1863.
 "Battle Above the Clouds," Nov. 24, 1863.
 Black House, No. 2, Mill Creek, Chattanooga, Dec. 2 and 3, 1864.
 Wauhatchie, Oct. 27, 1863.
 Jacksboro and Big Creek Gap, March 10, 1862.
 Celina, Dec. 7, 1863.
 Hartsville, Dec. 7, 1862.
 Gallatin, Aug. 12 and 13, 1862.
 Edgefield Junction, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Nashville, March 8, 1862; Nov. 5, 1862; May 24, 1864.
 In Front of Nashville, Dec. 1 to 14, 1864.
 Nashville, Dec. 15 and 16, 1864.
 Between Nashville and Murfreesboro are the following:
 Antioch Station, April 10, 1863.
 Lavergne Station, Oct. 7, 1862.
 Rural Hill, Nov. 18, 1862.
 Jefferson, Dec. 30, 1862.
 Vaught's Hill, March 20, 1863.
 Murfreesboro, July 13, 1862, and Dec. 5 to 8, 1864.
 Murfreesboro or Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862, to Jan. 2, 1863.
 Rosecrans' campaign from Murfreesboro to Tullahoma, with engagements at Middleton, Hoover's Gap, Beech Grove, Liberty Gap and Gray's Gap, June 23 to 30, 1863.
 Woodbury, Jan. 24, 1863.
 Woodbury and Snow Hill, April 2 and 3, 1863.
 Readyville or Round Hill, Aug. 28, 1862.
 Bradyville, March 1, 1863.
 Sparta, Aug. 4, 1862; Aug. 9, 1863, and Nov. 24, 1863.
 Calfkiller Creek, Feb. 23, and March 18, 1864.
 McMinnville, Aug. 30, 1862, and Oct. 3, 1862.
 Manchester, Aug. 29, 1862, and March 17, 1864.
 Elk River, July 14, 1863.
 Tracy City, Jan. 20, 1864.
 Jasper, June 4, 1863.
 Battle Creek, June 21, 1862.
 Farmington, Oct. 7, 1863.
 Rover, Jan. 31, 1863.
 Franklin and Little Harpeth, March 25, 1863.
 Franklin and Harpeth River, April 10, 1863.
 Franklin, June 4, 1863, and Dec. 17, 1864.
 Spring Hill and Franklin, Nov. 29 and 30, 1864.
 Thompson's Station and Spring Hill, March 4 and 5, 1863.
 Brentwood, March 25, 1863.
 Columbia, Sept. 9, 1862.
 Lawrenceburg, Campbellville and Lynnville, Nov. 22, 1864.
 Centreville and Piney Factory, Nov. 3, 1863.
 Centreville, Sept. 29, 1864.
 Waverly, Oct. 23, 1862.
 Clarksville, Aug. 19, 1862.
 Clarksville, or Rickett's Hill, Sept. 7, 1862.
 Fort Donelson, Feb. 14, 15 and 16, 1862, and Oct. 11, 1864.
 Fort Donelson and Cumberland Iron Works, Aug. 25 and 26, 1862, and Feb. 3, 1863.
 Fort Henry and Fort Hieman, Feb. 6, 1862.
 Paris, March 11, 1862.
 Union City, Nov. 19, 1863.
 Island No. 10, April 8, 1862.
 Trenton, Aug. 7, 1862, and Dec. 20, 1862.
 Jackson, July 13, 1863.
 Lexington, Dec. 18, 1862.
 Pittsburg Landing, March 2, 1862.
 Adamsville, or Crump's Landing, April 4, 1862.
 Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, April 6 and 7, 1862.
 Savannah, April 16, 1862.
 Monterey (near Shiloh), April 28, 1862, May 13, 1862.
 Middleton, May 21, 1863.
 Bolivar, Aug. 30, 1862; Feb. 6, 1864, and March 29, 1864.
 Bolivar and Somerville, Dec. 24 and 25, 1863.
 Medon Station, Aug. 31, 1862; Oct. 3, 1863.
 Miscow and Collierville, Nov. 3 and 4, 1863.
 Collierville, Oct. 11, 1863.
 Smith's expedition to Tupelo, Miss., July 5 to 18, 1864.
 Somerville, March 29, 1863.
 Brownsville, July 29, 1862.
 Durhamville, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Covington, March 10, 1863.
 Fort Pillow, naval engagement, May 10, 1862. Captured by confederates, April 13, 1864.
 Memphis, naval battle, June 6, 1862; Aug. 21, 1864, and Dec. 14, 1864.
 Germantown (east of Memphis), June 25, 1862; Dec. 5 to 8, 1864.

Smith's raid in Mississippi, Feb. 10 to 25, 1864.

GEORGIA.

Chickamauga, Sept. 19 to 21, 1863.

Ringgold, Sept. 11, 1863.

Ringgold and Taylor's Ridge, Nov. 27, 1863.

Lett's Tan Yard, Sept. 13, 1863.

Graysville, Nov. 26, 1863, and Aug. 16, 1864.

Nickajack Trace, April 23, 1864.

Tunnel Hill, Nov. 28, 1863; Jan. 28, 1864.

Tunnel Hill and Rocky Face, Feb. 23 to 27, 1864.

Rocky Face Ridge, including Tunnel Hill, May 5 to 9, 1864.

Mill Creek Gap and Buzzard's Roost, May 5 to 12, 1864.

Red Clay, May 3, 1864.

Varnell's Station, May 9, 1864.

Dalton, Aug. 14 to 16, 1864, and Oct. 13, 1864.

Resaca, May 13 to 16, 1864, and Oct. 12, 1864.

Lay's or Tanner's Ferry, May 15, 1864.

Adairsville and Calhoun, May 17 and 18, 1864.

Rome and Kingston, May 18, 1864.

Casville, May 19 to 22, 1864.

Dallas, New Hope Ch., Allatoona Hills, May 25 to June 4, 1864.

Pickett's Mills, May 27, 1864.

Big Shanty, June 3, 1864.

Brush Mountain, June 20, 1864.

Culp's Farm, June 22, 1864.

Kenresaw Mountain, June 27, 1864.

Ruff's, July 3, 1864.

Smyrna, July 2 to 5, 1864.

Allatoona, Oct. 5, 1864.

Atlanta and Vicinity:

Chattahoochee River, July 5 to 10, 1864.

Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864.

Atlanta, July 22, 1864.

Ezra Church, July 28, 1864.

Siege of Atlanta, July 28 to Sept. 2, 1864.

Fall of Atlanta, Sept. 2, 1864.

Battle of Atlanta, Nov. 9, 1864.

Decatur, July 22, 1864.

Jonesboro, Aug. 31 and Sept. 1, 1864.

Lovejoy Station, Sept. 2 to 6, 1864.

Lovejoy Station and Bear Creek Station, Nov. 16, 1864.

Macon, Nov. 20, 1864.

Griswoldville, Nov. 22, 1864.

Sandersville, Nov. 26, 1864.

Eden Station, Dec. 7 to 9, 1864.

Savannah and Vicinity:

White Marsh, or Wilmington Island, April 16, 1862.

Fort Pulaski, April 10, 1862.

Siege of Savannah, Dec. 10 to 21, 1864.
Irwinville, capture of Jefferson Davis, May 10, 1865.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Charleston and Vicinity:

Fort Sumter—Bombardment, April 12, 1861; evacuation, April 15, 1861; bombardment, April 7, 1863; attack, Sept. 8, 1863.

Fort Wagner—Morris Island, July 10 to Sept. 6, 1863.

Legare's Point, June 3, 1862.

James Island, June 10, 1862, and Feb. 10, 1865.

Secessionville, or Fort Johnson, James Island, June 16, 1862.

John's Island, July 5, 1864.

Deveaux's Neck, Dec. 6 to 9, 1864.

Edisto Island, April 18, 1862.

Port Royal, Nov. 7, 1861; Jan. 1, 1862.

Pocataligo, May 29, 1862.

Pocataligo, or Yemassee, Oct. 22, 1862.

Honey Hill, or Grahamsville, Nov. 30, 1864.

Pacataligo, Jan. 14 to 16, 1865.

Salkehatchie, Combahee R. and River's Bridge, Jan. 25 to Feb. 9, 1865.

Blackville, 6; Williston, and 7. Aiken, Feb. 8 to 14, 1865.

Columbia and Congaree River, Feb. 15 to 17, 1865.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fort Hatteras, Aug. 28 and 29, 1861.

Elizabeth City, or Cobb's Point, Feb. 10, 1862.

Camden, also called South Mills, April 19, 1862.

Plymouth, April 17 to 20, 1864.

"Ram Albemarle," May 5, 1864.

Destruction of "Ram Albemarle," Oct. 28, 1864.

Roanoke Island, Feb. 8, 1862.

Hamilton, July 9, 1862.

Potter's Cav. Raid to Tar River and Rocky Mount, July 18 to 21, 1863.

Greenville, Dec. 30, 1863.

Near Washington, May 31, 1862.

Washington, Sept. 6, 1862.

Washington and Rodman's Point, March 30 to April 4, 1863.

Foster's Expedition to Goldsboro, Dec. 12 to 18, 1862.

Kinston, Dec. 14, 1862.

Newbern, March 14, 1862.

Pollocksville, April, 14, 1862.

Near Newbern, May 22, 1862.

Bachelor's Creek, Newport Barracks and Newbern, Feb. 1 to 3, 1864.

Bachelor's Creek, May 26, 1864.
 Fort Macon, April 25, 1862.
 Wilmington, Ft. Anderson and Town Creek, Feb. 18 to 22, 1865.
 Sugar Loaf Battery, Federal Point, Feb. 11, 1865.
 Fort Fisher, Nov. 25, 1864; Jan. 13 to 15, 1865. Explosion of Magazine, Jan. 16, 1865.
 Clinton, May 19, 1862.
 Wilcox Bridge, March 8 to 10, 1865.
 Averysboro, March 16, 1865.
 Bentonville, March 19 to 21, 1865.
 Young's Cross Roads, July 26, 1862.
 Qualltown, Feb. 5, 1864.
 Durham Station, Surrender of Johnston, April 26, 1865.

VIRGINIA.

Fairfax C. H. (near Alexandria), June 1, 1861, and March 8, 1863.
 Vienna, June 17, 1861; Dec. 3, 1861, and Sept. 2, 1862.
 Great Falls, July 7, 1861.
 Balls Cross Roads, Aug. 27, 1861.
 Drainesville, Nov. 26, 1861; Dec. 20, 1861; Feb. 22, 1864.
 Annandale, Dec. 4, 1861.
 Lewinsville, Sept. 11, 1861.
 Camp Advance, Munson's Hill, Sept. 29, 1861.
 Burke's Station, March 10, 1862.
 Chantilly, Sept. 1, 1862.
 Coyle Tavern, Aug. 24, 1863.
 Balls Bluff (near Leesburg), Oct. 21, 1861.
 Lovettsville, Aug. 8, 1861.
 Aldie, June 17, 1863.
 Berryville, Dec. 1, 1862; Oct. 18, 1863, and Sept. 3 and 4, 1864.
 Summit Point, Berryville, and Flowing Springs, Aug. 21, 1864.
 White Post, Dec. 6, 1864.
 Berryville Pike, Sulphur Springs Bridge and White Post, Aug. 10, 1864.
 Snicker's Gap and Island Ford, July 16 and 17, 1864.
 Near Snicker's Gap, Aug. 13 and 19, 1864.
 Bloomfield and Union, Nov. 2 and 3, 1862.
 Philomont, Nov. 1, 1862.
 Winchester, May 25, 1862; June 13 and 15, 1863, and Aug. 17, 1864.
 Winchester and Kearnstown, March 23, 1862; July 23 and 24, 1864.
 Winchester and Fisher's Hill, Sept. 19 to 22, 1864.
 Cedar Creek, Sheridan's Ride, Oct. 19, 1864.
 Newton and Cedar Springs, Nov. 12, 1864.
 Stevenson's Depot, Darkville and Winchester, July 19 and 20, 1864.
 Middletown, June 11, 1863.
 Strasburg, Oct. 13, 1864.
 Front Royal, May 30, 1862, and May 23, 1862.
 Strasburg and Staunton Road, June 1 and 2, 1862.
 Tom's Brook, Fisher's Hill and Strasburg, Oct. 9, 1864.
 Buckton Station, May 23, 1862.
 Fisher's Hill, Aug. 15, 1864.
 Crooked Run, Front Royal, Aug. 16, 1864.
 Upperville, June 21, 1863.
 Manassas Gap and Chester Gap, July 21 to 23, 1863.
 Rectortown and London Heights, Jan. 1 to 10, 1864.
 Bull Run, or Manassas, July 21, 1861; Aug. 30, 1862.
 Bull Run Bridge, Aug. 27, 1862.
 Blackburn's Ford, July 18, 1861.
 Occoquan, March 5, 1862.
 Occoquan Creek, Nov. 12, 1861.
 Occoquan Bridge, Jan. 29, 1862.
 Mason's Neck, Occoquan, Feb. 24, 1862.
 Groveton and Gainesville, Aug. 28 and 29, 1862.
 Brentsville, Feb. 14, 1863; Feb. 14, 1864.
 Bristoe Station, Oct. 14, 1863, and April 15, 1864.
 Buckland Mills, Oct. 19, 1863.
 Haymarket, Oct. 18, 1862.
 Rappahannock Station, Brandy's Station, and Kelly's Ford, Aug. 1 to 3, 1863.
 Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7, 1863.
 Somerville Heights, May 7, 1862.
 Brandy Station, Aug. 20, 1862.
 Beverly Ford and Brandy Station, June 9, 1863.
 Warrenton Junction, May 3, 1863.
 Jeffersonton, Oct. 12, 1863.
 Auburn, Oct. 14, 1863.
 Beileton, Jan. 14, 1864.
 Culpeper, July 12, 1862, and Sept. 13, 1863.
 Culpeper and White Sulphur Springs, Oct. 12 and 13, 1863.
 Cedar Mountain, or Mitchell's Station, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Muddy Run, Nov. 8, 1863.
 Waterloo Bridge, Lee Springs, Freeman's Ford and Sulphur Springs, skirmishes, Aug. 23 to 25, 1862.

- Orange C. H., Aug. 2, 1862.
 Rapidan Station, Sept. 14, 1863; Sept. 19, 1863, and Oct. 10, 1863.
 McLean's Ford, or Liberty Mills, Oct. 15, 1863.
 Mine Run, Raccoon Ford, New Hope, Robertson's Farm, Bartlett's Mills and Locust Grove, Nov. 26 to 28, 1863.
 Barnett's Ford, Feb. 7, 1864.
 Stanardsville and Burton's Ford, March 1, 1864.
 Barboursville, July 12, 1861.
 Gordonsville, Dec. 28, 1864.
 Trevillian Station, June 11 and 12, 1864.
 Luray, June 30, 1862.
 New Market, May 15, 1864, and Oct. 7, 1864.
 Mount Jackson, Nov. 17, 1863.
 Harrisonburg, June 6, 1862.
 Cross Keys, or Union Church, June 8, 1862.
 Port Republic, June 9, 1862.
 Lacey's Springs, Dec. 20, 1864.
 Waynesboro, Oct. 2, 1864.
 Sylvan Grove, Waynesboro and Browne's X Roads, Nov. 26 to 29, 1864.
 Panther Gap and Buffalo Gap, June 3 to 6, 1864.
 Monterey (N. W. of Waynesboro), April 12, 1862.
 McDowell, or Bull Pasture, May 8, 1862.
 Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862.
 Fredericksburg and Salem Heights, May 1 to 4, 1863.
 Clendenin's Raid, below Fredericksburg, May 20 to 28, 1863.
 Falmouth, April 18, 1862.
 Mataponi, or Thornburg, Aug. 6, 1862.
 Dumfries, Dec. 27, 1862.
 Kelly's Ford, March 17, 1863; Nov. 7, 1863.
 Spottsylvania C. H., April 30, 1863.
 Chancellorsville, May 1 to 4, 1863.
 Franklin's Crossing, Rappahannock river, June 5, 1863.
 Wilderness, May 5 to 7, 1864.
 Todd's Tavern, May 8, 1864.
 Spottsylvania, Fredericksburg Road, Laurel Hill and Ny River, May 8 to 18, 1864.
 Matthias Point (Potomac river), June 27, 1861.
 Beaver Dam Station, South Anna Bridge, Ashland and Yellow Tavern, Sheridan's cavalry raid in Virginia, May 9 to 13, 1864.
 North Anna River, Jerico Ford or Taylor's Bridge, and Talopotomy Bridge, May 23 to 27, 1864.
 Richmond and vicinity:
 Fort Darling, naval battle, May 15, 1862.
 Seven Pines and Fair Oaks, May 31 to June 1, 1862.
 Hanover C. H., May 27, 1862.
 Chickahominy, May 24, 1862, and June 27, 1862.
 Mechanicsville, or Ellison's Mills, June 26, 1862.
 Gaines' Mills, or Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862.
 Peach Orchard and Savage Station, June 29, 1862,
 White Oak Swamp, or Charles City Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
 Glendale, June 30, 1862.
 Nelson's Farm, June 30, 1862.
 Frazier's Farm, June 30, 1862.
 Turkey Bend, June 30, 1862.
 New Market Cross Roads, June 30, 1862.
 Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.
 Old Church, June 13, 1862.
 Tunstall Station, June 14, 1862.
 White Oak Swamp Bridge, Aug. 4, 1862, and June 13, 1864.
 Malvern Hill, Aug. 5, 1862.
 Dutch Gap, Aug. 5, 1863.
 Kilpatrick's Raid, Stevensburg to Richmond, Feb. 28 to March 4, 1864.
 Fort Darling, Drewry's Bluffs, May 12 to 16, 1864.
 Hanover and Ashland, May 30, 1864.
 Hanoverton, Howe's Shop and Salem Church, May 27 and 28, 1864.
 Cold Harbor, Gaines' Mill, Salem Church and Howe's Shops, June 1 to 12, 1864.
 Samaria Church, Malvern Hill, June 15, 1864.
 Jones Bridge and Samaria Church, June 23 and 24, 1864.
 Dutch Gap, naval engagement, June 21, 1864.
 Gravel Hill, Aug. 14, 1864.
 Strawberry Plains, or Deep Bottom, Aug. 14 to 18, 1864.
 New Market Heights, or Laurel Hill, Sept. 28 to 30, 1864.
 Fair Oaks, Oct. 27 and 28, 1864.
 Fall of Richmond, April 3, 1865.
 Petersburg and vicinity:
 Chester Station, May 6 and 7, 1864.
 Swift Creek and Arrowfield Church, May 9 and 10, 1864.
 Petersburg, June 10, 1864.
 Siege of Petersburg, June 15, 1864, to April 2, 1865.
 Weldon Railroad (now called Petersburg

- R. R.), June 22 to 30, 1864.
 Lees' Mills, April 16, '62, July 12-30, '64.
 Six Mile Station, Aug. 18, 19 and 21.
 Ream's Station, Aug. 25, 1864. [1864.
 Fort Hell, Sept. 10, 1864.
 Poplar Springs Church, Oct. 1, 1864.
 Arthur's Swamp, Oct. 1, 1864.
 Darbytown Road, Oct. 7 and 13, 1864.
 Hatchers Run, Oct. 27, 1864; Dec. 8 and 9, 1864.
 Stony Creek Station, Dec. 1, 1864.
 Weldon Railroad Expedition, Dec. 7 to 11, 1864.
 Dalmey's Mills, Hatcher's Run, Feb. 5 to 7, 1863.
 Fort Steadman, March 25, 1865.
 Quaker Road, March 23, 1865.
 Dinwiddie C. H., March 31, 1865.
 Five Forks, April 1, 1865.
 Namozine Church and Willicomack, April 3, 1865.
 City Point, naval battle on James River, May 6, 1864; explosion Aug. 9, 1864.
 Bermuda Hundred, May 16 to 30, 1864; June 2, 1864; Aug. 24 and 25, 1864, and Nov. 17, 1864.
 Coggin's Point, July 31, 1862.
 West Point, May 7, 1862.
 Slatersville or New Kent C. H., May 9, 1862.
 Wilson's Wharf, May 24, 1864.
 Gloucester, Nov. 17, 1862.
 Williamsburg, May 2, 1862, and July 11, Yorktown, April 11 and 26, 1862.
 Williamsburg Road, June 18, 1862.
 Newport News, June 5, 1861.
 Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, and April 4, Hampton, Aug. 7, 1861. [1862.
 Newmarket Bridge, Dec. 22, 1861.
 Hampton Roads, naval battle (Monitor and Merrimac) March 8 and 9, 1862.
 Suffolk, Siege, from April 12 to May 4, Battle, March 9, 1864. [1863.
 Deserted House, or Kelly's Store, Jan. 30, 1863.
 Boydton and White Oak Roads, March 31, 1865.
 Amelia Springs, near Amelia C. H., April 3, 1865.
 Sailor's Creek, April 6, 1865.
 Farmville, April 7, 1865.
 High Bridge, Appomattox River, April 6, 1865.
 Appomattox C. H. Lee Surrenders, April 9, 1865.
 Lynchburg, June 17 and 18, 1864.
 Otter Creek, (near Liberty), June 16, 1864.
- Buford's Gap, June 21, 1864.
 Salem, June 21, 1864.
 Wytheville, July 17, 1863.
 Saltville, Oct. 2, 1864.
 Abingdon, Glade Springs, Saltville and Marion (Stoneman's Raid), Dec. 12 to 21, 1864.
 Jonesville, Jan. 3, 1864.
- WEST VIRGINIA.
 Charleston, Dec. 1, 1862, and Oct. 18, 1863.
 Harper's Ferry, Sept. 12 to 15, 1862.
 Leetown, July 3, 1864.
 Hallowtown, July 15, 1863, and Aug. 24 and 25, 1864.
 Martinsburg, June 14, 1863, and Aug. 19, 1864.
 Falling Waters, also called Haynesville or Martinsburg, July 2, 1861.
 Falling Waters, July 14, 1863.
 Blackford's Ford, Shepherdstown, Sept. 20, 1862.
 Shepherdstown, Oct. 1, 1862, and July 16, 1863.
 Shepherdstown, or Kearneysville and Smithfield, Aug. 25, 1864.
 Smithfield, Aug. 29, 1864.
 Bath, Great Cacapon Bridge, Alpine Sta., and Hancock, Jan. 4, 1862.
 Romney, or Hanging Rock, Sept. 23, 1861.
 Romney, or Mill Creek Mills, Oct. 26, '61.
 Patterson Creek, or Kelley's Island, June 26, 1861.
 Blue Gap (near Romney), Jan. 7, 1862.
 Hammock's Mills, July 3, 1864.
 Green Springs, Aug. 2, 1864.
 Piedmont, June 5, 1864.
 Moorefield, Aug. 7, 1864.
 Wardensville, May 28, 1862.
 Medley, Jan. 29, 1864.
 Beverly, July 12, 1861, Oct. 29, 1864 and Jan. 11, 1865.
 Rich Mountain, July 11, 1864.
 Carrick's Ford, July 14, 1861.
 Cheat Mountain, Sept. 12 and 13, 1861.
 Dry Forks, Cheat River, Jan. 8, 1862.
 Philippi, June 3, 1861.
 Greenbrier, Oct. 3, 1861.
 Buckhannon, or Middle Creek Fork, July Fairmont, April 29, 1863. [6, 1861.
 Elizabeth, or Wirt C. H., Nov. 19, 1861.
 Point Pleasant, March 30, 1863.
 Grass Lick, April 23, 1862.
 Barboursville, Sept. 18, 1861.
 Guyandotte, Nov. 10, 1861.
 Madison, or Boone C. H., Sept. 1, 1861.
 Laurel Hill, or Dealington, July 8, 1861.

Chapmansville, Sept. 25, 1861.
 Scarrytown, July 17, 1861.
 Fayetteville, Sept. 10, 1862.
 Hawk's Nest, Aug. 20, 1861.
 Gauley Bridge, Nov. 10, 1861.
 Oceana, or Wyoming C. H., Aug. 11, 1862
 Princeton, May 15, 16 and 18, 1862.
 Lewisburg, May 25, 1862.
 Rocky Gap, Aug. 26, 1863.
 Huntersville, Jan. 4, 1862.
 Summerville, or Cross Lanes, Aug. 26, '61
 Carnifex Ferry, Sept. 10, 1861.
 Holly River (near Braxton C. H.) April
 17, 1862.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Riots, April 19, 1861.
 Westminster, June 29, 1863.
 Edwards Ferry, June 17, 1861.
 Pritchard's Mills, or Darnestown, Sept.
 15, 1861
 Poolesville, Sept. 7, 1862.
 Rockville, Sept. 22, 1863.
 Monocacy, (near Frederick), July 9, 1864.
 Point of Rocks, Aug. 5, 1861, and June
 Hagerstown, July 5, 1864. [9, 1864.
 Hagerstown and Williamsport, July 6,
 1863.
 Turner's and Crampton's Gap, South
 Mountain, Sept. 14, 1862.
 Antietam or Sharpsburg, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Monterey Gap and Smithsburg, July 4
 and 5, 1863.
 Boonsborough, July 7 to 9, 1863.
 Bolivar and Maryland Heights, July 4 to
 7, 1864.
 Middletown and Solomon's Gap, July 7,
 Clear Springs, July 29, 1864. [1864.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Washington, Fort Stevens, July 12, 1864.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Hanover, June 30, 1863.
 Gettysburg, July 1 to 3, 1863.

FLORIDA.

Near Pensacola, naval engagement, Sept.
 14, 1861.
 Santa Rosa, Oct. 9, 1861.
 Fort Pickens, Nov. 23, 1861.
 Mitchell's Creek and Pine Barren Creek,
 Dec. 17 to 19, 1864.
 Natural Bridge, March 6, 1865.
 Marianna, Sept. 27, 1864.
 Tallahassee, surrender of Sam Jones,
 May 10, 1865.
 Lake City, Feb. 12, 1864.
 Olustee, or Silver Lake, Feb. 20, 1864.
 Barber's Place, St. Mary's River, Feb.
 9, 1864.

Gainesville, Feb. 14, 1864, and Aug. 17,
 Jacksonville, May 1, 1864. [1864.
 St. Augustine, Dec. 30, 1863.
 Mosquito Inlet, naval engagements,
 March 21, 1862.
 Tampa Bay, naval battle, Oct. 17, 1863.

ALABAMA.

Bridgeport, April 29, 1862.
 Huntsville, April 11, 1862.
 Athens, Sept. 23, 1864.
 Elkton Station, near Athens, May 9, 1862.
 Decatur, March 7, 1864; April 17, 1864;
 Oct. 26 to 29, 1864.
 Decatur and Moulton, May 26 to 29, 1864.
 Courtland Bridge, July 25, 1862.
 Tusculumbia, April 24, 1863.
 Straight's Raid, Tusculumbia to Rome,
 Ga., April 27 to May 3, 1863, with
 skirmishes at Day's Gap, April 30;
 Black Warrior Creek, May 1, and
 Blount's Farm, May 2.
 Cherokee Station, Oct. 21, 1863; Oct. 29,
 1863.
 Wilson's Raid, from Chickasaw, Ala.,
 to Macon, Ga., March 22 to April 24,
 1865.
 Nauvoo and Thornhill, Jan. 2 and 3, 1865.
 Cane Creek, Oct. 26, 1863.
 Fort Gaines and Fort Morgan, Aug. 5
 to 23, 1864.
 Siege of Mobile, March 26 to April 11,
 1865.
 Fort Blakely, Mobile, April 11, 1865.
 Mobile Bay, naval battle, Aug. 5 to 20,
 1864.
 Surrender of the Confederate Navy, in
 Tombigbee River, May 4, 1865.
 Surrender of Taylor, May 4, 1865.

MISSISSIPPI.

Corinth, April 8, 1862; May 17, 1862, and
 Oct. 3 and 4, 1862.
 Farmington, May 3, 1862.
 Glendale, May 8, 1862.
 Metamora, Oct. 5, 1862.
 Rienzi and Kossuth, Aug. 26, 1862.
 Iuka, Sept. 19 and 20, 1862, and July 7
 and 9, 1863.
 Booneville, May 30, 1862, and July 1.
 Blackland, June 4, 1862. [1862.
 Ripley and Moscow Station, Dec. 1 to 4,
 1863.
 Holly Springs, Dec. 20, 1862; May 24,
 1864, and Aug. 27 and 28, 1864.
 Hudsonville, Nov. 8, 1862.
 Davis Mills, Dec. 21, 1862.
 Hernando and Coldwater, April 18 and
 19, 1863.

- Coldwater, Sept. 10, 1862, and Aug. 21, 1863.
 Coahoma Co., Aug. 2, 1862.
 Abbeville, Oxford and Hurricane Creek, Aug. 7 to 14, 1864.
 College, or Oxford Hill, Aug. 21 and 22, 1864.
 Abbeville, Aug. 23, 1864.
 Wyatt's and Ingram's Mills, Oct. 12 and 18, 1863.
 Brice's Cross Roads (near Guntown), June 10, 1864.
 Bay Springs, or Vincent's Cross Roads, Oct. 26, 1863.
 Egypt Station, Dec. 28, 1864.
 Prairie Station, Feb. 21, 1863.
 Coffeeville, Dec. 5, 1862.
 Grenada, Aug. 13, 1863.
 Port Pemberton (near Greenwood), Mar. 13 to April 5, 1863.
 Vicksburg and Vicinity:
 Vicksburg United States fleet, June 26 to 29, 1862; Siege, May 18 to July 4, 1863; Battle, July 4, 1864.
 Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 28 and 29, 1862.
 Mississippi River, below Vicksburg, Feb. 24, 1863.
 Champion Hills, May 16, 1863.
 Big Black River, May 17, 1863.
 Port Gibson, May 1, 1863.
 Rodney and Port Gibson, Dec. 17 to 26, 1863.
 Coleman's Plantation, July 4 and 5, 1864.
 Grand Gulf, April 29, 1863, July 16 and 17, 1864.
 Natchez, May 13, 1862; July 8, 1863, and Nov. 11, 1863.
 Raymond, May 12, 1863.
 Boltin and Birdsong Ferry, July 4 and 5, 1863.
 Canton, July 17, 1863.
 Canton, Brownsville and Clinton, Oct. 15 to 18, 1863.
 Near Canton, Feb. 27 and 28, 1864.
 Yazoo City, July 13, 1863.
 Yazoo City exp., including Benton and Vaughan, May 4 to 13, 1864.
 Yazoo River expedition, Feb. 1 to March 8, 1864.
 Franklin, Jan. 2, 1865.
 Jackson, May 14, 1863.
 Jackson. Bolton Depot. Canton and Clinton, July 9 to 16, 1863.
 Expedition from Vicksburg to Meridian, with engagements at Champion Hills (16), Raymond (19), Clinton (20), Jackson (23), Decatur (24), Chunkey Station (24), and occupation of Meridian (25), Lauderdale (26), and Marion (26), Feb. 3 to March 5, 1864.
 Summerville, Nov. 26, 1862.
 Hurricane Creek, Oct. 23, 1864.
 LOUISIANA.
 Lake Providence, May 27, 1863.
 Milliken's Bend, Aug. 18, 1862, and June 6 to 8, 1863.
 Calhoun Station, or Bayou de Glaize, May 18, 1864.
 Campti, April 4, 1864.
 Pleasant Hill Landing, April 12, 1864.
 Sabine Cross Roads and Pleasant Hills, also called Mansfield, April 8 and 9, 1864.
 Cloutiersville, Moneti's Bluff and Cane River, April 23 and 24, 1864.
 Fort de Russy (near Alexandria), March 14, 1864.
 Dunn's Bayou, May 5, 1864.
 Near Alexandria, May 1 to 8, 1864.
 Bayou Lamourie, May 7, 1864.
 Harrisonburg, March 2, 1864.
 Water Proof, Feb. 14 and 15, 1864.
 Vidalia, Sept. 14, 1863, and Feb. 7, 1864.
 Grand Coteau, Nov. 3, 1863.
 Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; May 27 to July 9, 1863.
 Near Port Hudson, April 7, 1864.
 Jackson, Aug. 3, 1863, and Oct. 5, 1864.
 Near Morganza, Sept. 29, 1863.
 Olive Branch, March 6, 1865.
 Baton Rouge, Aug. 5, 1862.
 Williams Bridge, Amite River, June 27, 1862.
 Grosse Tete Bayou, Feb. 19, 1864.
 Plaquemine, Aug. 6, 1864.
 Donaldsonville, June 28, 1863; July 13, 1863, and Aug. 5, 1864.
 Pattersonville, March 28, 1863.
 Irish Bend and Bisland, April 12 to 14, 1863.
 Brasher City, June 23, 1863.
 Raceland, June 22, 1862.
 Des Allemand's, Sept. 9, 1862.
 La Fourche Crossing, June 20 and 21, 1863.
 Ponchatoula, March 24, 1863.
 Port Jackson, Fort St. Phillip, and capture of New Orleans, April 18 to 28, 1862.
 TEXAS.
 Galveston, Harbor, Nov. 7, 1861.
 Galveston, Jan. 1, 1863.
 Nueces River, Aug. 10, 1862.
 Brazos de Santiago, or Palmetto Ranch, last battle of the Civil War, May 13, 1865.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Fort Gibson, Sept. 16 and 18, 1864.
Honey Springs, July 17, 1863.

ARKANSAS.

Bentonville, Pea Ridge, Leetown, and
Elkhorn Tavern, March 6 to 8, 1862.
Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1862.
Boonsborough, Cane Hill, and Boston
Mountain, Nov. 28, 1862.
Prairie Grove or Fayetteville, Dec. 7,
1862.

Talbot's Ferry, April 19, 1862.
Salem or Spring River, March 18, 1862.
Martin's Creek, Jan. 7, 1864.

Chalk Bluff, Surrender of Jeff Thomp-
son, May 11, 1865.

Jonesboro, Aug. 17, 1862.

Smithville, June 17, 1862.

Batesville, July 14, 1862, and Feb. 19,
1864.

Searcy Landing, May 19, 1862.

Searcy, Sept. 6, 1864.

Big Indian Creek, May 27, 1862.

Little Red River, June 25, 1862.

West Point, White River, Aug. 14, 1863.

Near Augusta, April 1, 1864.

Little Rock, Sept. 10, 1863.

Austin, Bayou Meto, and Brownsville,
Aug. 25 to 31, 1863.

Jones Hay Station and Ashley Station,
Aug. 24, 1864.

Clarksville, Nov. 8, 1863.

Roseville and Stone's Farm, April 5, 1864.

Fort Smith, Aug. 24, 1864.

Massard Prairie, July 27, 1864.

Waldron, Dec. 30, 1863.

Baker Springs, Jan. 24, 1864.

Farr's Mills, July 14, 1864.

Spoonville, April 2, 1864.

Okolona, April 3, 1864.

Moscow, April 13, 1864.

Camden and Liberty, April 15 and 16,
1864.

Poisons Springs, April 18, 1864.

Richland, May 3, 1864.

Princeton, April 29, 1864.

Jenkins' Ferry, April 30, 1864.

Pine Bluff, Oct. 25, 1863; July 2, 1864.

Douglass Landing, Pine Bluff, Feb. 22,
1865.

Clarendon, Aug. 13, 1862; March 15,
1864, and June 25 to 29, 1864.

Aberdeen, July 9, 1862.

Grand Prairie, July 6, 1862.

Cotton Plant, April 21, 1864.

Bayou Cache, also called Cotton Plant,
July 7, 1862.

Marianna, Nov. 7, 1862.

La Grange, Oct. 11, 1862, and May 1,
1863.

Wallace's Ferry, July 26, 1864.

Helena, Aug. 11, 1862; Dec. 5, 1862, and
July 4, 1863.

Near Helena, May 25, 1863.

St. Charles, on the White River, June
17, 1862.

Fort Hindman, Arkansas Post, Jan. 11,
1863.

Lake Chicot, June 6, 1864.

Long View and Mount Elba, March 26
to 30, 1864.

MISSOURI.

Rickport, Sept. 23, 1864.

Cameron, Oct. 12, 1861.

Plattsburg, Oct. 27, 1861.

Spring Hill, Oct. 27, 1861.

Kirksville, Aug. 6, 1862.

Memphis, July 18, 1862.

Athens, Aug. 5, 1861.

Lancaster, Nov. 24, 1861.

Newark, Aug. 1, 1862.

Palmyra, Nov. 18, 1861.

Monroe, July 10, 1861.

Walkersville, April 14, 1862.

Florida, May 22; July 23 and 24, 1862.

Santa Fe, July 24 and 25, 1862.

Centralia, September 27, 1864.

Renick, November 1, 1861.

Brunswick, August 17, 1861.

Keytesville, February 26, 1862.

Grand River, Lees Ford, Chariton River,
Walnut Creek, Compton Ferry, Switz-
ler's Mills and Yellow Creek, August
10 to 13, 1862.

Lexington, Aug. 29 and Sept. 12 to 20,
1861; March 12, 1862; June 14 and Oct.
19, 1864.

West Glaze, also called Shanghai or
Henrytown or Monday's Hollow, Oct.
13, 1861.

Vicinity of Kansas City.

Blue Mills, July 24 and Sept. 17, 1861.

Dallas, Sept. 2, 1861, and Aug. 24, 1862.

Little Blue, Nov. 11 and 26, 1861; July
6, 1864.

Little Blue River, April 12, 1862.

Little Blue and Independence, Oct. 21
and 22, 1864.

Little Santa Fe, Nov. 6, 1861.

Independence, Feb. 18, 1862, and Aug.
11, 1862.

Independence or Little Santa Fe, March
22, 1862.

Raytown, June 23, 1862.

Lone Jack, Aug. 16, 1862.

Union Mills, Aug. 20, 1862.

Westport, June 17, 1863.

- Harrisonville, Nov. 3, 1862.
 Pleasant Hill, July 11, 1862.
 Warrensburg or Briar, March 26, 1862.
 Warrensburg, March 28, 1862, and June 17, 1862.
 Dunksburg, Dec. 4, 1861.
 Wadesburg, Dec. 24, 1861.
 Columbus, Jan. 9, 1862, and July 23, 1862.
 Knobnoster, Jan. 22, 1862.
 Black Walnut Creek, Nov. 29, 1861.
 Milford, or Shawnee Mound and Blackwater Dec. 13, 1861.
 Beonville, June 17 and Sept. 13, 1861.
 Fayette, Sept. 24, 1864.
 Glasgow, Oct. 15, 1864.
 Warsaw, Oct. 16, 1861.
 Mt. Zion, Dec. 28, 1864.
 Calhoun, Jan. 4, 1862.
 Jefferson City, California and Boonville, Oct. 7 to 11, 1864.
 Fulton, July 17, 1861.
 Moores Mills, July 28, 1862.
 Martinsburg, July 17, 1861.
 Millsville or Wentzville, July 16, 1861.
 St. Louis Riots, May 9, 1861.
 Fox Creek, March 7, 1862.
 Lane's Prairie, July 26, 1861.
 Wilson's Creek or Oak Hill, Aug. 10, 1861.
 Leasburg and Harrisburg, Sept. 29 and 30, 1864.
 Lebanon, March 12, 1862.
 Mountain Store and Big Piney, July 25 and 26, 1862.
 Osceola or Papinsville, Sept. 21 and 22, 1861.
 Osceola, May 27, 1862.
 Clear Creek or Taberville, Aug. 2, 1862.
 Humansville, March 26, 1862.
 Montevallo, April 14 and Aug. 6, 1862.
 Stockton, Aug. 9, 1862.
 Cross Timbers, Oct. 16, 1863.
 Butler, May 15, 1862.
 Hudson, Dec. 21, 1862.
 Dry Wood, Mo., or Fort Scott, Kan., Sept. 2, 1861.
 Lamar or Coon Creek, Aug. 24, 1862.
 Carthage or Dry Forks, July 5, 1861;
 Carthage, March 23, 1862.
 Diamond Grove, April 14, 1862.
 Neosho, April 26, 1862; May 31, 1862, and Oct. 4, 1863.
 Newtonia, Sept. 30, 1862, and Oct. 28 and 30, 1864.
 Sugar Creek, Feb. 17, 1862.
 Springfield, Zagonyi's Charge, Oct. 25, 1861; Jan. 7 and 8, 1863.
 Dug Springs, Aug. 2, 1861.
 Turnback Creek, April 26, 1862.
 Panther Creek, Aug. 8, 1862.
 Ozark, July 14 and 15, 1864. Ozark and Forsyth, Aug. 2, 1862.
 Forsyth, July 22, 1861.
 Hartville or Wood's Fork, Jan. 11, 1863.
 Mountain Grove, March 9, 1862.
 Salem, Dec. 3, 1861.
 Licking, May 4, 1862.
 Potosi, Aug. 10, 1861.
 Big River Bridge, Oct. 15, 1861.
 Black River (near Ironton), Sept. 12, 1861, and July 8, 1862.
 Clarkson, Oct. 28, 1862.
 Pilot Knob or Ironton, Sept. 26 and 27, 1864.
 Fredericktown and Ironton, Oct. 17 to 21, 1861.
 Cape Girardeau, April 26, 1863, and Feb. 5, 1864.
 Greenville, July 26, 1862.
 Bollingers Mills, July 29, 1862.
 Patterson, April 20, 1863.
 White Water, April 24, 1863.
 Putnam's Ferry (near Doniphan), April 2, 1862.
 Chalk Bluffs, May 15, 1862.
 Chalk Bluffs and St. Francois River, April 30 and May 1, 1863.
 Bloomfield, May 11, 1862, and Aug. 25, 1862.
 Charleston or Bird's Point, Aug. 19, 1861.
 Charleston, January 8, 1862.
 Berkwith Farm, Oct. 13, 1861.
 Bertrand, Dec. 11, 1861.
 Belmont, Nov. 7, 1861.
 New Madrid, March 3 and March 13, 1862, and Aug. 7, 1863.
 ILLINOIS.
 Charleston, March 28, 1864.
 INDIANA.
 Corydon, Morgan's Raid, July, 1863.
 Vernon, Morgan's Raid, July, 1863.
 OHIO.
 Buffington Island, Morgan's Raid, July, 1863.
 New Lisbon, Morgan captured, July 26, 1863.
 KANSAS.
 Lawrence, Plunder and Massacre, Aug. 21, 1863.
 Baxter Springs, Oct. 6, 1863.

